Volume 168 No. 9

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Polio Outbreak Blamed On Government Tests

The Public Health Service last week declared that the government's own safety tests were in all probability the real cause of the rash of polio cases that broke out following inoculation with Salk vaccine made by Cutter Laboratories, Berkely, Calif.

PHS, in its long-awaited report, said that the insensitivity of these tests, plus, "inadequate inactivation" permitted undetected amounts of live virus to show up in some lots of Cutter vaccine. While falling short of a clean bill of health for the Cutter organization, the report made it clear that there was no evidence of any kind turned up pointing to contamination in the Cutter plant.

Failure of Cutter scientists to inactivate the live polio virus in its vaccine "was not unusual in the experience of several of the manufacturers" prior to May 27. PHS pointed out. "In addition," the report continued, "there were then fundamental weaknesses in the safety testing procedures which failed to assure what is now believed to be a satisfactory degree of sensitivity."

Product Off Market April 27

The Cutter product was taken off the market by PHS on April 27 following reports of six cases of polio in children inoculated with that vaccine. The government then launched an investigation into the cause of the outbreak.

In all, 401,000 children were reported to have been given vaccine from 17 distribution lots of the Cutter material. Seventy-nine cases cropped up within ninety days following inoculation with Cutter vaccine.

Of the seventy-nine cases, seventy-three developed within three to thirty-one days (the normal incubation period) following inoculation. Of the seventy-three, forty-six cases were reported among individuals injected with vaccine from six Cutter distribution lots, and eighteen among those injected with vaccine from the remaining

—Continued on page 66

Petroleum Holdings Abroad Reported by Commerce Dep't

Private US investments abroad in petroleum last year amounted to $5,353,000,000 the Commerce Department Office of Business Economics reported last week. Mining and smelting operations in 1954 accounted for $2,071,000,000 worth of foreign investments. There was no breakdown on chemical investments abroad, since they are lumped in with the figure for all manufacturing ($5,655,000,000). Comparable figures for 1953 are:—$4,935,000 (petroleum), $1,933,000,000 (mining), and $5,226,000,000 (manufacturing).

Washington Moves to Aid Deluge-Stricken Facilities

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week acted to bring back into production plants which were damaged or destroyed by the recent flood and which produced defense or defense-supporting items.

In line with an executive order signed by President Eisenhower in Denver, Col., ODM director Arthur S. Flemming set in motion machinery to certify quickly to the Treasury Department applications from these plants for loans needed to reconstruct, rehabilitate, or replace defense facilities. The loans will be made only when financial aid is not available on reasonable terms from commercial sources.

By amending regulation 1, which was approved by the President in Denver, Mr. Flemming also made these plants immediately eligible for rapid tax write-off benefits covering the cost of rebuilding of facilities. Regulation 1 governs the issuance of certificates of necessity.

Eligible for either or both types of assistance would be facilities in those fields for which expansion goals have been established since the beginning of the Korean situation by either the Defense Production Administration or the ODM. More than 200 goals are involved.

The ODM chief also authorized the Departments of Defense and Commerce to arrange for the immediate leasing on request to any crippled manufacturing establishment of idle government-owned machine tools and production equipment needed for resumption of normal operation.

Applications for either certificates of necessity or government loans should be

—Continued on page 53

Zirconium, Hafnium Supply Increase Is Planned by AEC

The Atomic Energy Commission said last week that it plans to obtain additional quantities of high-purity zirconium and hafnium to meet the increasing requirements of its reactor development program and of currently-scheduled naval projects.

Present plans provide for bid invitations calling for the delivery of 2,000,000 pounds of zirconium metal over a five-year period or 1,200,000 pounds over a three-year period. Proposals should also cover delivery of as much hafnium metal as can be produced from the zirconium to be processed, AEC stated.

AEC intends to issue a bid invitation in November, with receipt of proposals by next February. The agency at present has a contract with Carborundum Metals Company, Akron, N. Y., for delivery of 200,000 pounds of zirconium and 4,000 pounds of hafnium yearly. The new procurement will be in addition to this amount.

FDA Hints It Will Ask Congress For Powers to License Additives

While still officially non-committal, the Food and Drug Administration threw out strong hints last week that it will ask for licensing powers over chemical additives at the legislative hearings slated early next year in congress.

Clues to the FDA approach to additives legislation were contained in an address by William W. Goodrich, its general counsel, before the American Bar Association's food, drug and cosmetic law division in Philadelphia. In what was purportedly a review of the current chemicals-in-foods situation, Mr. Goodrich asked the drug lawyers such leading questions as these:—

"Is it necessary, for example, to meet great problems like chemicals in foods only indirectly, by redesigning procedures to limit administrative discretion and to broaden judicial control, rather than going to the heart of the matter?

"Or, perhaps I should ask, is experimentation with the mechanics of the administrative process a suitable way to protect the public's and your clients interests in a field wherein decisions and judgments necessarily rest on evaluation of the most complex scientific data?"

Role of 'Interested Bystander'

In an obvious reference to the chemical industry's bill (H. R. 7607), Mr. Goodrich declared that one proposal for additives control would relegate FDA "to the role of an interested bystander." This was an apparent allusion to the fact that the measure provides for pre-testing of additives but permits their use until the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare obtains a court injunction. That FDA is unlikely to go along with such an idea was suggested elsewhere in his address by Mr. Goodrich.

"Can we really expect a busy district judge, uninitiated in the mysteries of pharmacology, to pass the kind of scientific judgment needed to protect the public health?" he asked. "Experience in the Atlas case, as well as a rather close look at a number of other pharmaceological studies, convinces me that few such studies are likely to have the elements of factual certainty a judge would need to be sure of his ground if he substituted his opinion for the opinion of the expert agency.

'Years of Study' Needed

"Only years of professional scientific study and experience," he maintained, "can give one the ability to separate the significant changes in animal tissue from the insignificant. Only the expert scientist can say with any degree of self-assurance that the test animals have 'normal abnormalities' or that a necrotic organ is either not significant or not connected with the test substance.

"Scientists can ignore the fact that test rabbits ate each other up, or even that

—Continued on page 66

Aluminum Scrap Exports Curbs Sought by Industry

Following a discussion of the availability of aluminum metal for the fourth quarter of 1955 and the first quarter of 1956, the aluminum producers' industry advisory committee at a meeting last week with officials of the Business and Defense Services Administration recommended that exports of aluminum scrap be held to an "absolute minimum."

This recommendation followed a plea earlier in the week by the aluminum smelters' industry advisory committee that aluminum scrap exports be restricted to 1,500 tons in the fourth quarter of this year. If any additional tonnage is needed to fill export demand, the smelters said, it should come from sources other than scrap.

Citing an ever-growing demand for aluminum during the past year and a half, the producers seconded a smelters' recommendation that the government issue no call for delivery of the metal to stockpile account in the fourth quarter of this year. It was estimated that the demand of United States aluminum customers this year will total 4,100,000,000 pounds.

With reference to the distribution of aluminum during the first seven months of this year, a BDSA aluminum and magnesium division spokesman said that the metal supplied by primary producers to non-integrated users in that period was 173 percent of the amount provided for non-integrated users in the corresponding months of 1954. Discussing the outlook for an increased aluminum supply from all sources in 1956, the producers confirmed the division's estimate that the

—Continued on page 66

Robinson-Patman Act Hit At Senate Probe on Prices

The Robinson-Patman act is a breeder of high prices, Jesse Markham, director of the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Economics, charged last week at the senate's probe of distribution and pricing practices.

Mr. Markham told the senate antitrust and monopoly committee that the act produces "more rigid, more uniform and higher prices to the consumer than would prevail in the absence of the act." But, he declined to say what could be done to improve the situation.

Another witness, Joel R. Dirlam, assistant professor of economics at Connecticut College, put up a spirited defense for the act, but admitted that it has limited the range of discounts offered by cosmetic manufacturers.

The Michigan State University professor, Dr. Walter Adams, asserted that FTC chairman Edward F. Howrey had defied congress by failing to enforce the act. A similar denunciation of FTC also came from George Burger, vice-president of the National Federation of Business, who called for vigorous enforcement of the act, charging that the government is now only paying "lip service" to enforcement.

Mr. Adams, a member of the Attorney General's Committee for Antitrust Policy, also declared that attorney general Herbert Brownell had fumbled in the deal for sale of the government's butyl rubber producing plants to Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Dr. Adams contended that this transaction gave Standard control of all the nation's butyl output and that Mr. Brownell was guilty of "double talk" when he said the deal would serve to promote competition.

Carbide Asks Tolerance Rule

A petition has been filed by Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, for extension of the tolerance for residues of glyodin (2-heptadecylglyoxalidine acetate) at five parts per million to peaches.

Health Reinsurance Scheme Under HEW Reconsideration

The administration's health reinsurance scheme, which failed to get past the last two congresses, is now up for reconsideration, Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare indicated last week.

The legislative proposal, which was prepared by Mr. Folsom's predecessor, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, called for the federal government to pay for 76 percent of unusual losses suffered by private insurance firms. Mrs. Hobby's idea was to start the ball rolling with a fund of $25,000,000 which would grow through the payment of reinsurance fees to the government by private companies.

Review of the program does not necessarily mean that the administration plans to junk the reinsurance idea, Mr. Folsom said. On the other hand, he added, it also does not mean that the scheme will be left unchanged.

Heavy Minerals Co. Gets Thorium Project Certificate

A tax amortization certificate has been issued to Heavy Minerals Company covering a production facility for thorium and rare earth oxides at Chattanooga, Tenn., it was announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The certificate permits the company to amortize 65 percent of $3,371,000 on the cost of the project.

A certificate has also been awarded to Rare Metals Corporation of America, Washington County, Idaho, covering a $253,457 mercury metal project. The concern is permitted to amortize 80 percent of the cost of the installation.

Floods Barely Touch Some Plants But Bring Heavy Damage to Others

A survey made by OPD last week of chemical manufacturers in the flood-stricken east revealed that although many firms escaped with only slight damage, those that were hit were hit severely.

Among those suffering the greatest damage was United States Rubber Company, New York, who rushed engineering, production and safety personnel to its plants in Naugatuck, Conn. and Woonsocket, R. I., which were the hardest hit among the company's five flood-damaged plants. Damage was severe at the company's chemical plant in Naugatuck, principally to inventories of raw materials and finished goods. Production facilities for reclaim rubber were hardest hit. The rest of the plant expects to resume production when power is restored. At the firm's synthetic rubber plant, also in Naugatuck, damage was reported to be slight. Full operation is expected as soon as power is restored.

Foam Rubber Plant Hit

The foam rubber and footwear plant in Woonsocket suffered moderate damage and expects to be in partial production in two weeks, with full production to resume in three to four weeks. The Chicopee Falls, Mass., tire plant incurred slight damage with interruption of power the principal problem.

H. Gordon Smith, executive vice-president, stated that the company expects to make up for part of the loss of production in the plants hit by the flood through production increases in other similar plants located in other sections of the country.

Damage at $5,000,000 to $10,000,000

"It will not be possible," Mr. Smith said, "to obtain an accurate estimate of the cost of the flood for several days and possibly several weeks. However, it now appears that total damage to the five plants may run as high as $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The plants were not covered by flood insurance because it is extremely costly and nearly impossible to obtain."

Also suffering from water damage was Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., whose two main laboratory buildings in that city were flooded. Greatest damage was done in the mechanical division building, where the laboratory and shop, located on the first floor, were inundated with three feet of water. The research and development laboratory, a three story building, was flooded on the first floor.

Arthur D. Little Lab Damage

The firm stated that until the cleanup is completed, no exact assessment of the damage to equipment will be possible. However, a company spokesman reported that apparently no experiments already in progress were ruined and none would

—Continued on page 55

Inorganics Output Rise Noted in West Germany

The West German production index for inorganic chemicals rose about 15 percent last year over 1953, according to the Department of Commerce.

Production of sulfuric acid advanced about 10 percent, and of soda ash almost 18 percent. Production of calcium carbide declined in 1953 because of power shortages, but increased about 11 percent in 1954, when electric power, especially hydropower in southern Germany, was sufficient to meet demands.

Demand for inorganic chemicals was high throughout 1954, and variations in production increases were attributed to lack of adequate capacity more than to market conditions. Supplies were not sufficient to meet requirements in many cases, and stocks were down to minimum levels.

Inorganics Output Tabulated

Production of inorganic chemicals by west German producers during 1953 and 1954 follows in metric tons:—

	1953	1954
Sulfuric acid, including oleum	1,532,580	1,681,341
Soda ash	794,196	934,632
Chlorine	315,920	362,450
Caustic soda and soda lye	442,284	498,148
Calcium carbide	724,476	804,472

Fertilizer production in 1954 increased 10 percent. Output, in metric tons of plant food content, was as follows:—Nitrogenous fertilizers, 626,016 in 1953, and 696,869 in 1954; phosphatic fertilizers, 426,444 in 1953, and 490,853 in 1954. Lower coke production at the beginning of the year caused nitrate producers to fear a gas shortage, but supplies were adequate to meet all demands.

Domestic sales of fertilizers also were higher in the period July, 1953-June, 1954, and the market is reported as favorable in the current year. Domestic consumption is continually rising, and the upward trend in sales is expected to continue.

Fertilizer Sales and Consumption

Data on west German fertilizer sales and consumption during 1953-54 were reported by the Federal Agricultural Ministry as follows:—

	Sales[1]		Consumption[2]	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
Nitrogen	419,000	440,000	29.5	31.0
Phosphates	394,000	455,000	27.7	32.1
Potash	771,000	830,000	54.3	58.4
Lime	741,000	843,000	52.1	59.4

[1]In metric tons, plant food content.
[2]In kilograms per hectare of usable agricultural land; 1 hectare equals 2.47 acres.

Exports of fertilizers contributed to the industry's growth, although sales to the United States, a leading customer, dropped more than 50 percent in value in 1954.

Huettenwerk Salzgitter A. G. Salzgitter, has announced that it will soon begin construction of a nitrogen-synthesis plant with an annual capacity of 48,000 tons N. Materials will come from the company's cokeries and blast furnaces and the output will be delivered to processors in Lower Saxony for the production of fertilizer.

Calcium Chloride Prices Are Increased by Solvay

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has revised its price schedules on calcium chloride to become effective today. The new schedule for carloads, flake, 77-80 percent, in 100 lb. bags, f.o.b. Solvay, New York, is $29.00 per net ton, representing an increase of $2.00 per ton.

Bulk shipments in covered hopper cars are increased $1.00 per ton to $23.00. Nonreturnable steel drums, 400 pounds net, are increased $5.00 per ton to $40.00. Calcium chloride liquor is increased with new schedules for 42½-45 percent liquor at $12.35 basis 40 percent up $1.00, and 71 percent liquor at $18.60 per ton, up $1.85 per ton. All other forms and packages are increased $2.00 per ton.

Bicarbonate of Soda Rising 10 to 20 Cents on October 1

Church & Dwight Company, New York, last week announced an increase in the price of bicarbonate of soda amounting to 10 cents to 20 cents per 100 pounds, effective October 1. Regular powdered and granular grades will advance 10 cents per 100 pounds. The treated free-flowing grade will advance 15 cents per 100 pounds, and the baking powder grades will move up 20 cents per 100 pounds. The company's new carload work prices in 100 pounds multiwall paper bags is:—USP powdered, $2.40; treated free-flowing, $2.55; and granular USP, $2.80.

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Dow Chemical Re-Elects All Its Incumbent Officers

All incumbent officers of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., were re-elected by the board of directors following the annual meeting of stockholders held last week. Additionally, Carl A. Gerstacker, treasurer, has been named a vice-president and Robert B. Bennett, assistant secretary, has also been made an assistant treasurer and appointed to the company's finance committee.

Two new assistant secretaries also have been named. They are William A. Groening, jr., and Luther Evans. Mr. Gerstacker, who started with Dow in 1938, was first elected treasurer in 1949. Mr. Bennett has been with the company since 1942 and has been an assistant secretary since 1951. Both Mr. Groening and Mr. Evans joined Dow in 1937. Mr. Groening was named assistant general counsel in 1951 and Mr. Evans became an assistant general manager of the company's Texas division last year.

Helium Plant Design Contract Awarded by Bureau of Mines

The Bureau of Mines has awarded a $240,000 architectural and engineering contract for its new helium plant at Excell, Tex., to the Sterns-Roger Manufacturing Company, Denver, Colo.

The company is to prepare the engineering designs, specifications and construction drawings for buildings and equipment estimated to cost about $4,000,000. Another $2,000,000 included in the total of $6,000,000 authorized for the plant will be represented by special gas-separation equipment, which the bureau will design and purchase separately.

Sterns-Roger designed and built the bureau's present helium plants at Excell and at Otis, Kan., and the carbon dioxide plant at its Amarillo, Tex., helium installations. The bureau said it expects to issue a call for construction bids within the next three to four months.

Copper, Nickel Availability For Industry Being Raised

The Office of Defense Mobilization began action last week to make more copper and nickel available for non-defense use.

The action on copper will permit suppliers to postpone until June, 1956, delivery to the government of 26,000 tons. This amount eventually will go into the defense production act inventory and the national stockpile. The defense organization also announced it will make 1,250,000 pounds of nickel available to industry from deliveries scheduled to the government next month. None of this, however, will come from the national stockpile.

Sun Oil Company Finishes Catalytic Reforming Unit

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has completed an 18,000 barrel-per-day Houdriformer unit at its Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery. The unit uses a platinum catalyst to produce high-octane gasoline components. A by-product of the process is hydrogen, which Sun will use in the manufacture of anhydrous ammonia in a new $9,000,000 plant under construction at Marcus Hook. The anhydrous ammonia plant is scheduled for completion by the first of 1956.

Polyvinyl Chloride Standards Offered by Commerce Dept.

A recommended commercial standard for rigid polyvinyl chloride plastic sheets is now awaiting industry endorsement, the Department of Commerce said last week. The standard was proposed by the Society of the Plastics Industry. It covers physical and chemical properties, and methods of tests for high and normal impact chemical resistance rigid polyvinyl chloride plastic sheets.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 168, No. 9, August 29, 1955. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
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Price Index Declines

The overall OPD price index declined 0.04 point last week. The decline was due solely to an index reduction in the oils, fats and waxes market. Included in the reduced group in this market were linseed acid, cottonseed meal, greases, tallow and various oils. Copra, soybean meal and carnauba wax were advanced. Buying interest in tallow and greases was slow, bringing out increased offers at fractionally lower levels. Actual sales were restricted for domestic needs, export inquiry was reported light, with trading lacking volume. Oleo oil was firmer due to improved consumer demand.

Lower flaxseed market unsettled linseed oil and quotations were reduced fractionally. An easier tone developed in tung oil and light sales were reported at lower prices. Oiticica was in moderate inquiry, with some trading reported. A feature of the vegetable wax market was improved demand for carnauba grades. Prices of all grades were higher, especially yellow which continued to move higher.

While there were no actual spot price changes in heavy chemicals last week, a review of changes slated for October 1 included flake and liquid caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate and monohydrated carbonate. The trade noted that on September 1, prices on borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds were scheduled for increase. On that date, barium carbonate, barium chloride anhydrous and crystal, and blanc fixe have also been slated for advances. Alkali producers reported that recent margins have not justified expenditures for plant expansions, which are deemed necessary due to growing demand; hence, a price rise was felt justified.

Another aspect of business which favored increases at this time was continuing strong demand for many of the heavy chemicals. The rayon industry figured strongly in the currently heavy consumption of caustic soda, and glass makers kept up large volume call for soda ash, resulting in a tight supply for that item, partially aggravated by a continuing strike at the plant of a midwestern alkali producer.

There were no price changes noted in drugs, fine chemical, botanicals, protective coatings materials, petroleum derivatives, textile and leather chemicals or agricultural chemicals markets. The market for coal chemicals was reported firm with sales running at a good volume. The market in industrial chemicals featured one price change, a fractional advance in crude sucrose. Sales volume in this market was reported running at generally good levels, it was noted.

August demand was slightly better than July sales for many products. July buying slowed down only to a small extent, with some organics showing no slackening at all. Subsequently, the volume recouped its losses this month and was running at a high rate. Expectations were that September sales would continue to build for many basic chemicals.

Prices Advanced

Copper cyanide, 4c. per lb. (34).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (61).
Coriander seed, Yugoslavian, 1c. per lb. (56).
Fennel seed, Czech. medium, ½c. per lb. (56).
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb. (56).
Naphthalene, ref., balls and flakes, 1¾c. per lb. (44).
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (61).
Geranium, Bourbon, 75c. per lb. (56).
Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (61).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (61).
ref., ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (61).
Sucrose, crude, 0.52c. per lb. (41).
Wax, carnauba, 2c. per lb. (61).

Prices Reduced

Acid, linseed, 3.5c. per lb. (61).
Anise seed, 2c. per lb. (56).
Cardamom seed, green, Ceylon, 20c. per lb. (56).
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb. (56).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 22, 1c. per lb. (56).
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb. (56).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (61).
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (61).
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (56).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (61).
Mustard seed, Danish, ½c. per lb. (56).
English, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oil, cedarwood, 5c. per lb. (56).
Coconut, refd., 1c. per lb. (61).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (61).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (61).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb. (56).
Linseed, 3.5c. per lb. (61).
Palmkernel, ¼c. per lb. (61).
Tung, ⅜c. per lb. (61).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (61).
Tin, ¼c. per lb. (34).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

August 26, 1955	August 19, 1955	August 27, 1954
106.68	106.72	106.76

Plastics Still Making Strides in Argentina

Argentine plastics production increased in 1954 for the third consecutive year, to a total of 1,600 tons, the Department of Commerce reported last week.

The industry's maximum potential capacity is estimated at 3,600 tons annually. There are four primary producers and about five small ones. Phenol-formaldehyde molding powders are the principal plastics materials produced in Argentina.

Phenolic resins for industrial laminates, grinding wheel, and wood waste bonding purposes are made by the primary molding powder producers. Approximately 300 tons of liquids and solids were produced in 1954, exclusive of one large manufacturer's output, which was consumed by the producer.

Urea-Formaldehyde Molding Powders

Urea-formaldehyde molding powders are produced by three firms. While figures are not available for 1954, production is estimated at 500 tons by trade sources. Urea glues are manufactured by four firms, with production at about 100 tons last year. The industry's capacity for urea resins is much higher than indicated, but output has been low owing to competition with lower priced imported products. Argentina has increasingly restricted imports of these products, and more stringent import restrictions in the near future are possible.

One firm produced about 100 tons of urea-melamine resins in 1954, largely for the textile industry. Some of the large textile firms produce their own resins for glazing material, but no statistics are available on such output.

Phthalic and maleic alkyd resins are produced by three firms in Argentina, as well as by three of the largest paint manufacturers, for their own consumption. Approximately 400 tons of phthalic al-

—*Continued on page 53*

Shell Development Selects Agricultural Research Head

S. H. McAllister, associate director of research at the Shell Development Company's Emeryville, Calif., research center, has been appointed director of the company's agricultural research division in Denver, Col., effective September 15. He will replace D. L. Yabroff who has been named head of market development for Shell Chemical Corporation.

Mr. McAllister joined Shell Development Company in 1930 as a junior chemist. He was promoted to chemist in 1934 and to head of the applications department in 1937. In 1941, he was made head of process development and since 1942 has been an associate director of research.

Food Machinery Promotes Hartman to Top Legal Post

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., has announced that Lloyd C. Hartman, counsel for FMC's chemical divisions, New York, has been promoted to general counsel of the corporation. The appointment is effective September 1, when he will assume his new duties at the company's corporate offices in San Jose.

Mr. Hartman's successor in New York will be Harold Vogel, now assistant counsel of FMC's chemical divisions. Mr. Hartman joined FMC in 1952 as counsel for the company's Westvaco Chemical Division, becoming counsel for FMC's chemical divisions two years later.

New Jersey Standard Elects H. H. Hewetson Vice-Pres.

Henry H. Hewetson, who joined Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, thirty-one years ago as a student engineer, has been elected a vice-president. A director since 1950, he has served with Jersey Standard affiliates as an engineer and as a manufacturing and marketing executive in Canada, South America, Europe and the United States. Mr. Hewetson was elected a director and vice-president of Imperial Oil, Ltd., in 1940, president in 1945, and chairman of the board of directors four years later.

Michigan Chemical Appoints

Walter Gibbs has been appointed purchasing agent at Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich. Mr. Gibbs joined Michigan Chemical in 1935 during the original construction of the company's Saint Louis plant. Since then he has been a member of the operations and maintenance departments and recently served as acting purchasing agent for the company.

Bowman Director

John K. Pierce, vice-president and sales manager of Charles Bowman & Co., New York, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the company. At the same time it was announced that Kenneth Leggett, formerly assistant technical director of Sterwin Chemicals, Inc., has been made technical director of Bowman Feed Products, Inc.

Zinc Sulfide Ore Deposit To Be Mined in Tennessee

New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, has started development work on its recently acquired Flat Gap property at Treadway, Tenn., twenty-five miles from its Jefferson City property, where a similar project has been underway for the past two years. Shaft sinking operations are expected to begin next month, when installation of power facilities will have been completed. Two shafts are to be sunk, one for service and the other for ventilation.

The mining technique to be employed at Flat Gap will be trackless. All underground ore haulage will be by Diesel trucks, thus eliminating the need for tracks, mine cars and mine locomotives. Trucks will be used to transport concentrates from the proposed mill, which will treat 2,000 tons of zinc ore per day, to a railroad shipping point at Morristown, Tenn. The orebody is a lead-free zinc sulfide ore, typical of the ore occurrences in Eastern Tennessee.

Glidden Plans to Expand Florida Naval Stores Unit

A $500,000 expansion of facilities at Glidden Company's naval stores division plant in Jacksonville, Fla., has been announced by P. E. Sprague, Glidden vice-president in charge of the division.

Construction plans include the installation of additional processing equipment and the expansion of overall plant facilities which will permit a 25 percent increase in the production of the natural and synthetic terpene chemicals now being produced at the Jacksonville plant.

Breon Top Post to Spencer, Czermak Is Sales Manager

Frederick O. S. Spencer has been elected president of George A. Breon & Co., New York, it has been announced by J. Mark Hiebert, president of Sterling Drug, Inc., of which Breon is a subsidiary. Mr. Spencer succeeds Graham Erdwurm, who has resigned. Charles L. Czermak, general sales manager, has assumed the position of vice-president in charge of sales, the position formerly held by Mr. Spencer.

Frederick O. S. Spencer

He was also elected to the board of directors.

Mr. Spencer has been associated with the Sterling organization for seventeen years, having joined the sales staff of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., also a subsidiary, in 1938. He was named vice-president in charge of sales of the Breon company in 1952, and was elected a director of the firm in 1954. Mr. Spencer was at one time an instructor of clinical chemistry at the Gradwohl School of Laboratory Technique in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Czermak joined Breon in 1946, and became general sales manager in 1952. He taught in the Alabama high schools from 1936 to 1941.

Anti-Anemia Vitamin Find Claimed by Russian Biologist

The Soviets last week claimed discovery of a cure for chronic anemia. According to a story out of Moscow, the Russian biologist Bukin has developed vitamin V-12, one gram of which is reportedly sufficient to cure 7,000 anemic patients. The new vitamin is said to help in separating red corpuscles of the blood from their nuclei, thus restoring normal circulation.

Red corpuscles, formed in the bones, at first contain nuclei. After they free themselves of the nuclei they penetrate the blood veins. Only red corpuscles without nuclei are able to survive after coming into contact with oxygen. An anemic patient has red corpuscles which cannot free themselves of the nuclei. The patient's blood is, therefore, unable to carry to the body a sufficient quantity of oxygen.

Commerce Dep't Men Get 'Code of Conduct'

In a tightly written five-and-a-half-page order, Secretary of Commerce last week told his staff exactly how he expects them to act in their relations with the general business community.

Declaring that "a public office is a public trust," Mr. Weeks made it clear to more than 45,000 paid and WOC (Without compensation) employees of the department that he will not tolerate any conflicting outside activities by his subordinates.

The standard of employee conduct is included in department order 77 on "Conflicts of Interest and Private Business Activities of Officers and Employees." The result of a year's study by a special task force group in the office of the assistant Secretary of Commerce for administration, the new code went into effect August 5 but was made public only last week.

Conflicting Interests Prohibited

The order states that "no public officer can lawfully engage in business activities which are incompatible with the duties of his office. He cannot, in his private or official character, enter into engagements in which he has, or can have a conflicting personal interest. He cannot allow his public duties to be neglected by reason of attention to his private affairs."

The order further states that "the close and sensitive relationship between the Department of Commerce and the nation's business community calls for special vigilance on the part of all officers and employees to avoid even any appearance of impropriety."

Discussing limitations on private business activities or interests, the order states it is department policy "to place as few limitations as possible on private business activities or interests consistent with the public trust and the effective performance of the official business of the department. There is no general statutory or regulatory limitation on the conduct of private business activities for compensation by officers or employees of the department, when the private activity is not connected with any business of the government with which the employee may have a relationship by reason of his government position. When the private business activity does not touch upon some such interest, it may be conducted if it falls outside the statutory limitations and regulatory limitations set forth in or pursuant to this order."

Written Ruling May Be Had

Employees may submit any questions on proposed private business activities or interests and obtain a written ruling on whether such activities are compatible with requirements of the department.

In addition to outlining statutory limitations relating to private business activi-

—*Continued on page 55*

Ammonia Products Plant Is Slated for Puerto Rico

Construction will begin shortly on a new anhydrous ammonia, sulfuric acid and ammonium sulfate plant at Guanica, Puerto Rico, for Gonzales Chemical Industries, Inc., San Juan. The installation was designed and will be built by Lummus Company, New York.

This reportedly will be Puerto Rico's first complete ammonia products plant, and represents the second largest new endeavor on the island. Forty-two thousand tons of anhydrous ammonia will be produced per year. Part will be sold as such, and the balance will be converted to aqueous ammonia, sulfuric acid, ammonium sulfate and possibly other materials for use by agriculture and industry.

Sulfuric Acid Facilities Planned in Western Mexico

Industrias Quimicas de Mexico, S. A., has announced plans for construction of a sulfuric acid plant, to be located in the State of Michoacan, Mexico. Company officials are engaged currently in the selection of a plant site. Construction will commence soon and is scheduled for completion in 1956. The new plant, which will have an initially designed capacity of 100 tons per day, will be a contact plant utilizing Mexican sulfur in its operations.

Vinyl Acetate Expansion Set

Construction of additional vinyl acetate production facilities at Texas City, Tex., has been announced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Completion of the facilities in the fall of 1956 will more than double the output of vinyl acetate at the Texas City plant.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, August 28 of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

General optimism characterizes the August report. The business picture is one of great strength and activity. Production continues high and 85 percent of the reporting purchasing executives state that production is as high or higher than last month. Adding to the brightness of the future picture, 58 percent say their new order position is better than as of their last report. Not since August, 1950, have so many been in this position.

The only dark spots on the horizon seem to be the upward price spiral which continues, in the face of increasing competition and shortages of important commodities such as steel, copper and aluminum. To a somewhat lesser degree, some members are concerned about "loose credit."

Inventories are down slightly, but this is principally attributed to the inability to get some items due to shortages of basic materials. Employment is high and steady. There has been some tendency to lengthen buying policy in order to cover in advance of price increases or shortages. Purchasing executives point out that it has been necessary closely to examine lead times, so as not to be caught short by rapidly changing market conditions.

Opinion was about equally divided concerning the relative advantage of negotiated package deals, as compared to a competitive broadcast of purchase requirements. Purchasing-executives seemed to feel that the method used was not as important as the ability to analyze the results in terms of "best buys" for their companies.

Commodity Prices

Following the recent labor contract settlements, commodity prices have risen; so say 85 percent of the reporting purchasing executives. This is the largest percentage indicating price increases since January, 1951.

Led by copper, which reached an all-time, 20th century high price of 40 cents per pound, basic materials were especially strong. Paradoxically, competition was reported to be razor-keen at the industrial level on most manufactured items. At the retail level, discount selling continues to be the rule on most consumer capital goods.

Inventories

The trend of gradually adding to inventories, that started in mid-1954, shows a minor reversal in August. Almost three times as many members report lower inventories than in June. This, however,

—*Continued on page 67*

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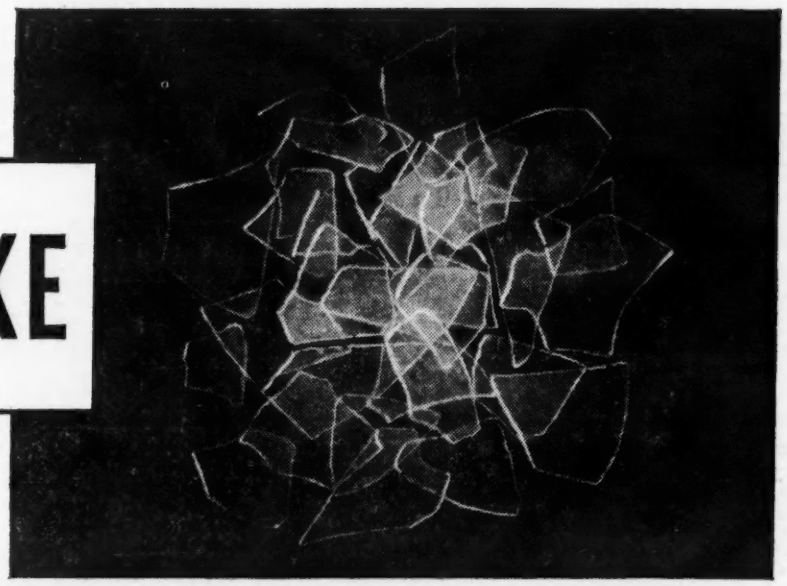

Pictured at right is an actual size photo showing the crystal clarity and uniformity of Hexaphos Flake.

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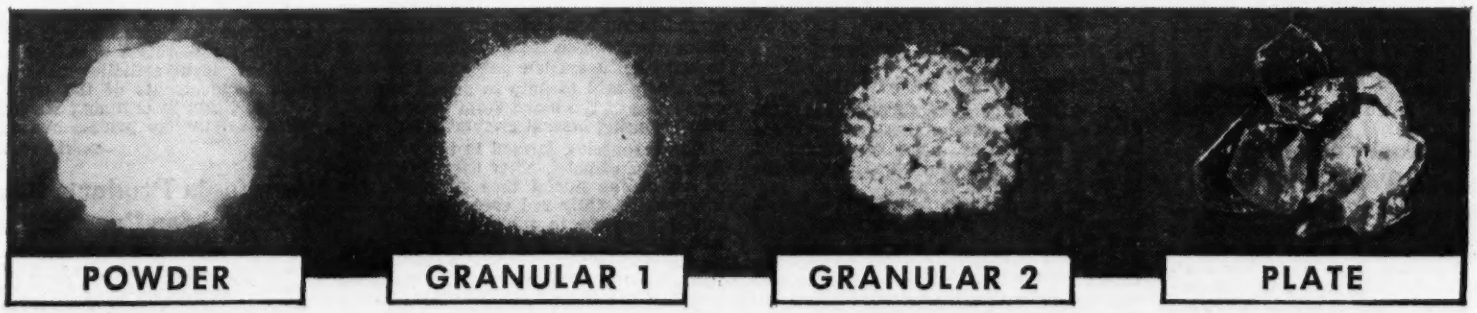

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Dipotassium Phosphate	Monosodium Phosphate	Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate	Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
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Association Meetings

This Week

American Soybean Association, National Soybean Processors Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., September 11-16.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 26-28; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, New York branch, Remington medal presentation dinner, Sheraton Astor hotel, New York, December 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 29-30.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Atomic Energy Exposition, United Nations Plaza, New York, October 20-November 3.

Atomic Industry Trade Fair, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 26-30

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, October 17-18.

Chemical Market Research Association, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23; joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

First International Conference on the Use of Antibiotics in Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 19-21.

Industrial Council, fifth annual meeting, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., October 27-29.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Madrid, Spain, October 22-31.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 7-9.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Conference on Standards, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 24-26.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Paint Industries' Show, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 24.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 28.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual seminar, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, September 15-16.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association monthly luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, October 5-9.

World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., October 31-November 1; Phoenix Civic Center, Phoenix, Ariz., November 1-4.

Cabot Organization Vice-Presidents

J. Boyd Britton (left) has been elected operations vice-president of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, and William L. Loving has been elected vice-president and manager of the carbon black division of Cabot Carbon Company, a subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc. Mr. Britton joined the Cabot organization in 1937 and in 1942 became assistant sales manager. In 1945 he was made assistant to the vice-president and later became executive assistant to the operations vice-president. Mr. Loving joined Cabot in 1930. Ten years later he became director of the research and development department in the southwestern division. Last year he was promoted to executive assistant to the general manager of the carbon black department.

Pharmaceutical Talks Slated At Industrial Group Meeting

Four leaders of the pharmaceutical industry will serve as principal speakers at the annual meeting of The Industrial Council, which will be held at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., on October 27 through 29. The council's subject this year is "The Pharmaceutical Industry."

Robert A. Hardt, vice-president of Hoffman-LaRoche Inc., Nutley, N. J., and program chairman for the forthcoming sessions, has announced that the four keynote addresses will be delivered by Pierre A. de Tarnowsky, vice-president, Mead Johnson & Co.; Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.; Dr. Raymond M. Rice, executive director of medical research, Eli Lilly & Company; and Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president, Abbott Laboratories.

Assisting Mr. Hardt, in planning and developing the program are:—Dr. J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning, president, and Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president American Drug Manufacturers Association; Stanley I. Clark, president, and Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, executive vice-president, Proprietary Association; Kenneth F. Valentine, president, and Dr. J. O'Neill Closs, executive vice-president, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; and Carl K. Raiser, chairman, executive committee, and Newell Stewart, executive vice-president, National Pharmaceutical Council, Inc.

Chemical Industry Group To Open Season Sept. 27

The Chemical Industry Association will hold its first meeting of the 1955-56 season on September 27 at the Chemists Club, New York. The guest speaker will be Will A. Foster, vice-president of Borden Cheese Company.

Mr. Foster will deliver an address entitled, "What Are We Afraid Of," before an audience representing various phases of America's chemical industry. In his talk, Mr. Foster will stress the opportunities inherent in the American economy, trace the effects of mechanization upon national production and consumption, and suggest a practical philosophy to be followed for continued prosperity.

In 1922 Mr. Foster was appointed manager of the southwestern division of the National Dairy Council and three years later joined Borden Company in Chicago as assistant manager of sales. Since 1940, Mr. Foster has been with Borden Cheese Company, a division of Borden Company, as vice-president in charge of advertising and sales promotion for Borden cheese in the United States.

Mail reservations for the meeting may be made with Howard J. Sanders, c/o *Chemical & Engineering News*, 2 Park avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Tung Oil Association to Meet

The American Tung Oil Association will hold its twenty-second annual convention September 29 and 30 at the Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss.

Chemical Tank Truck School Convening Today in Chicago

Over 100 members of the tank truck industry and allied fields met today at Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, to participate in a school for tank truck transportation of chemicals, sponsored by National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc. The first of its kind, the session will continue four days and is designed to acquaint tank truck personnel with the best methods of handling all kinds of bulk chemicals in tank trucks.

Three full days of classes will be conducted by experts from the tank manufacturing industry, the chemical industry, the compressed gas industry and the tank truck industry itself. The fourth day will consist of a field trip to two commercial tank terminals in the Chicago area, followed by a graduation luncheon.

The course is being sponsored by NTTC in cooperation with the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Other participating groups are the National Truck Tank and Trailer Tank Institute, the Compressed Gas Association, and the Illinois Institute of Technology.

The course is divided into four main sections:—Corrosive liquids, compressed gases, chemicals in general purpose tanks, and miscellaneous commodities in specialty tanks.

The session on corrosive liquids will be devoted principally to studying the handling of alkaline caustics, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sludge and spent acids, sulfuric acid, and phosphoric acid. The second day's session will concern such gases as ammonia, freons, carbon dioxide, liquid oxygen, casinghead gasoline, nitrous oxide and sulfur dioxide; and chemicals such as alcohols, phthalate solutions, and ethylene glycol in general purpose tanks.

The specialty tanks session will discuss foodstuffs, such as chocolate, syrups, mo-

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Food, Drug Officials' Ass'n Planning Anniversary Events

The Association of Food and Drug Officials is planning a special series of events next year to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the 1906 pure food and drugs act, it was revealed last week by Bradshaw Mintener, assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The association will hold a special program next May 7 in conjunction with its annual meeting in New York and the organization's district units will also have anniversary programs at their meetings on different dates throughout 1956.

To coordinate activities, the association's anniversary committee has named Howard Prentice, vice-president of Corn Industries Research Foundation, to serve as industry coordinator. S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, is chairman of the food industry committee, and Adam H. Fiske, vice-president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., is chairman of the drug and cosmetic industry committee, with S. L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association, as vice chairman.

Food Fats Production Will Hold Next Year

Supplies of food fats in the marketing year beginning October 1 will be at least equal to the 1954-55 peak, the Agricultural Marketing Service predicted last week. A record output will offset a reduction in stocks, the agency said.

Beginning commercial stocks are not likely to change much as the entire reduction will be in Commodity corporation holdings, it was pointed out. Output of soybean oil in 1955-56 will be a new record and production of lard will be up sharply from the year before. These increases will more than offset a moderate drop in cottonseed oil production. There is a strong export demand for lard and both lard and soybean oil are available for export under public law 480.

Soybeans and Cottonseed

The 1955 soybean crop, as of August 1, is estimated at 420,000,000 bushels. This is 77,000,000 more than last year and the largest of record, reflecting record plantings and yields. Production of cottonseed, based on the usual relationship between cotton lint and seed, is placed at 5,253,000 tons, 8 percent below last year. Plantings are down 14 percent from a year ago, mainly because of a cut in the acreage allotments, but yields are the highest of record.

Favorable growing conditions and increased acreage are being reflected in a larger peanut crop this year. Production is estimated at 1,551,000,000 pounds, 52 percent more than last year's drought-ridden crop. Output at this level will assure plentiful supplies for all purposes. Farm prices probably will be near support and less than a year earlier. The national average support price for the 1955 crop is 12.2 cents per pound, 90 percent of the August 1 parity prices. Support prices for the various types of peanuts were announced last month.

44,000,000 Bushels of Flaxseed

Production of flaxseed this year is estimated at 44,000,000 bushels. This is about 5 percent more than last year and well above estimated domestic use. World demand for flaxseed probably will be good in 1955-56 and substantial quantities will be available for export and carryover.

Since November 1, 1954, the beginning of the 1954-55 marketing year for tung, CCC has sold about 15,000,000 pounds of tung oil, on a bid basis. Recent sales have been at prices about 3 to 4 cents above the current support level. These sales reflect the short 1954 crop, limited imports, and prospects for another small crop in 1955. The Commodity Credit Corporation still owns about 23,000,000 pounds of tung oil.

APMA President Reports Committee Heads' Names

Kenneth F. Valentine, president of Pitman-Moore Company, and president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, has announced the appointment of committee chairmen to serve the APMA for the year 1955-56. The following men have been named:—

Dr. Duncan M. Copley, Eaton Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical contact committee; Fred Bartenstein, Merck & Co., law committee; John J. Powers, jr., Chas. Pfizer & Co., industry and economic development committee; George H. Cunningham, Winthrop-Stearns Inc, traffic committee, and Harold F. Cummings, Vitamerican Oil Corporation, associate members liaison committee.

Robert A. Hardt, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., past president of the APMA, will be chairman of the public relations committee as well as the economic services committee. Francis C. Brown, Schering Corporation, will be chairman of the organization committee, one of the committees of the board of directors.

Four of the association's standing committees, the production, the marketing, the medical and scientific, and the export committees, are divided into three geographical sections in order to facilitate

—*Continued on page 46*

National Petroleum Council Slates Session for October 20

The National Petroleum Council will hold a meeting October 20 at 9:30 a.m. in the secretary's conference room of the South Interior Building, Washington, D. C. Walter S. Hallanan, NPC chairman, said that in addition to reports from the committee on tank truck transportation and the committee on oil and gas industries manpower, the council will discuss and take action on the proposed name change of the Department of the Interior's oil and gas division to the office of oil and gas.

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The luster and lasting brilliance of her furniture and floors is a tribute to her own housekeeping . . . and to the skillful blending that has developed new wax-rich emulsions based on CARDIS ONE. This emulsifiable petroleum wax is the hardest on the market; is the *only* one, in fact, with Penetration One-Two. Combining CARDIS ONE with Cane Wax 700 and Warco 180 White produces emulsions that provide scuff-, soil- and water-resistant films of the highest gloss and durability. Formulae are simple and raw-material costs low.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 26 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.35
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.35 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16 35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.171.50 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis. ton.176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib, dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib, dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib, dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms, c.l. works frt. equald lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .28¼- .29¼

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran, dms, c.l lb. .26¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼

Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ¼c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .68 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207° C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 63 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib, dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb.12.25 - —
oral, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —

Acid, desoxycholic, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4 D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs, works lb 14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls, works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib, cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.30 - —
smaller lots lb 1.32 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib, dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l works lb. 11¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb. 75 - 95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18¼- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bols., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .1875- —
w.w., dms. lb. .2175- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .70 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - 29¾
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,8-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
ship't	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
w. w.	west
W.	warehouse
whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

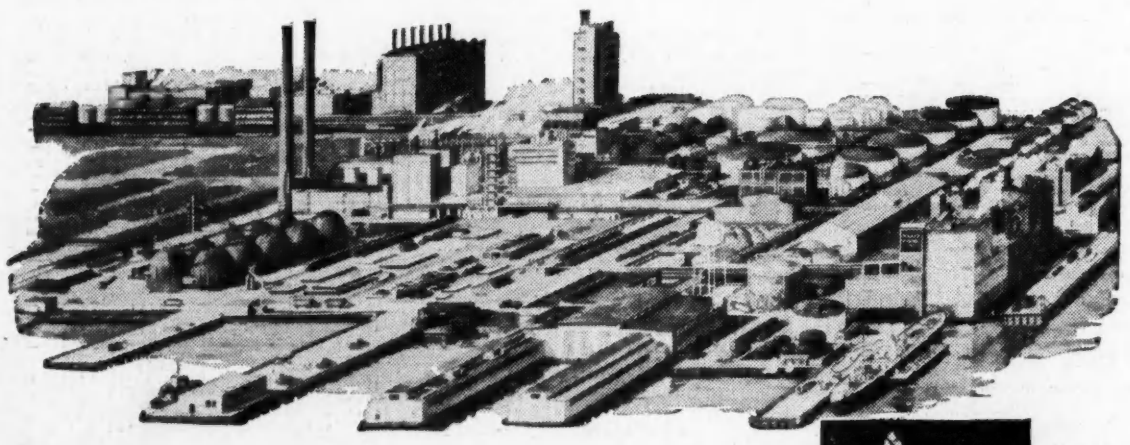
Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 8.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
42° Be cbys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18 - .20
tanks lb. .16 -
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 .70

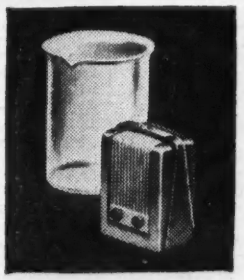
Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¼
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Succinic purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 -3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .13¾- .15¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
small, dms. lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. a.50 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - 90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.64 - 1.66
powd., cryst., bbls lb. 1.68 - 1.70
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —



Put This Plant Behind Your Product

Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?



ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
BUTADIENE • ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590

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CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678 • CLEVELAND—CHERRY 1-6140

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.48 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
i.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Metnylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
i.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust grade dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
i.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol)
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¼
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.83
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
i.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
i.c.l. works, frt. equald, lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .1500 - —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - .18¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09¼ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .026 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½ - —
standard grade, dms lb. .45½ - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra, fine, dms lb. 1.05½ - —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 20-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
i.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
i.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
i.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —

Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
i.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvc lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., i.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb dms lb 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis, ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.23 —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .33 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works, ton 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton 395.50 - —

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
imp., dms. i.c.l. lb .07¼ - 08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb .42 - 43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb .39 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
i.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .50 - 85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - 55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton 70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .26½ - 31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher

To meet your needs . . .

DU PONT SULFURIC ACID

from our new East Chicago plant—

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SINGLE CONTACT UNIT

More than a trainload a week—that's the rate sulfuric acid is turned out by Grasselli Chemical Department's new contact unit at East Chicago, Indiana.

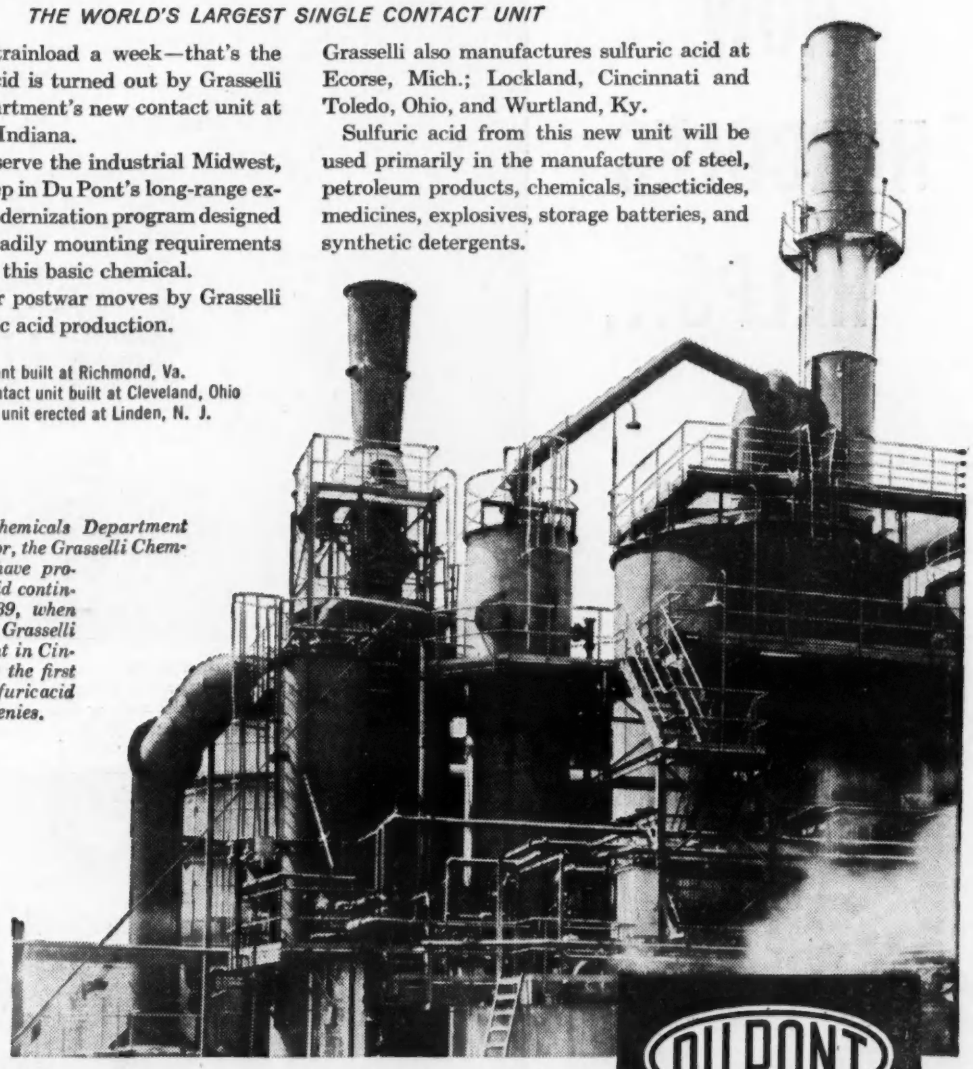
Situated to serve the industrial Midwest, it is another step in Du Pont's long-range expansion and modernization program designed to meet the steadily mounting requirements of industry for this basic chemical.

It joins other postwar moves by Grasselli to boost sulfuric acid production.

1947—New plant built at Richmond, Va.
1949—New contact unit built at Cleveland, Ohio
1953—Contact unit erected at Linden, N. J.

Grasselli also manufactures sulfuric acid at Ecorse, Mich.; Lockland, Cincinnati and Toledo, Ohio, and Wurtland, Ky.

Sulfuric acid from this new unit will be used primarily in the manufacture of steel, petroleum products, chemicals, insecticides, medicines, explosives, storage batteries, and synthetic detergents.



The Grasselli Chemicals Department and its predecessor, the Grasselli Chemical Company, have produced sulfuric acid continuously since 1839, when Eugene Ramiro Grasselli established a plant in Cincinnati, becoming the first man to produce sulfuric acid west of the Alleghenies.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING THROUGH CHEMISTRY

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Grasselli Chemicals Department
Wilmington 98, Delaware

FOR PRICE INFORMATION AND SHIPPING DATA, CALL OR WRITE OUR NEAREST DISTRICT OFFICE.

Atlanta 3, Ga.....739 West Peachtree Street
Chicago 32, Ill. 4251 South Crawford Avenue
Cincinnati 2, Ohio....603 Terrace Plaza Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio 1321 National City Bank Bldg.
Detroit 35, Mich.....13000 West 7 Mile Road
Houston 25, Texas 1100 East Holcombe Blvd.
Minneapolis 2, Minn.....1207 Foshay Tower
New York 1, N. Y.....350 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia 3, Pa. 1617 Penna. Blvd., Room 860
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.....1715 Grant Bldg.
St. Louis 7, Mo.....112 West Ferry Street
San Francisco 19, Calif. 1400 Sixteenth Street

In Canada—Du Pont Company of Canada Limited, Box 660, Montreal, P. Q.

Ammonium Perchlorate—Benzotrichloride

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .50 - 75
Persulfate, kgs., lb. .46½ - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms., lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 42.00 - 47.00

For contracts signed prior to Aug. 1, 1955, discount $3; prior to Oct. 1, discount $2, and prior to Jan. 1, 1956, discount $1 per ton.

syn., bgs., c.l., western, works ton 44.00 - —
bulk, works ton 42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44% dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton 240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis ton 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis ton 180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb 24.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms lb .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nurite, USP bots lb 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. 74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .29
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - .30½
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .28½ - .31½
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .60½ - .65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 74.00 - 83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Ashestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 356.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
9S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 27.00 - —

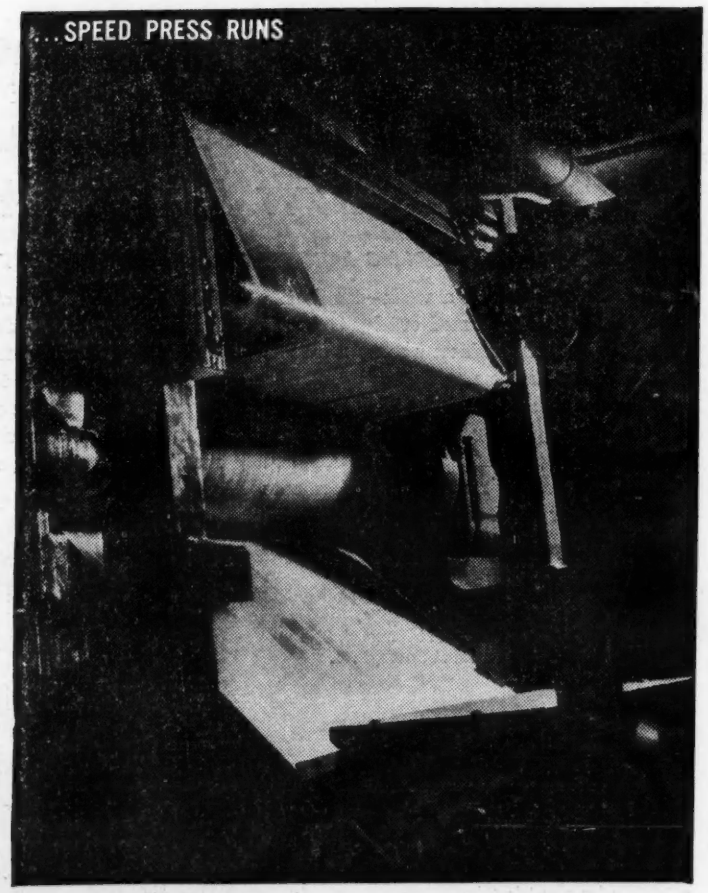
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 38.00 - —
select, 270°-295°F., fusing pt. bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300° - 390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton 180.00 - 190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald, ton 255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse. ton 83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton 78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20

HOW HERCULES HELPS...



QUICK DRYING INKS are as important as press speeds in getting large quantity printing jobs off on schedule. For every type of printing requirement—whether it be high speed or specialized—there's a Hercules resin or film-former to assist the ink maker in achieving the best possible formulation for the purpose.

RECENT RESEARCH shows that nonionic surface-active agents make earth soak up water more readily, hold on to it longer. Hercules nonionics, now being used for this purpose, may provide a key to better growth of lawns, flowers, gardens, and farm crops.

AN INVITING POOL takes more than water. As part of the regular maintenance program the sides of the pool must be painted with a protective coating that resists continual submergence. For such uses, and wherever coatings must withstand the challenge of water, acid or alkali, paints based on Hercules Parlon® (chlorinated rubber) give longer service at lower long-term cost.

HERCULES
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
936 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del. Sales Offices in Principal Cities
SYNTHETIC RESINS, CELLULOSE PRODUCTS, CHEMICAL COTTON, TERPENE CHEMICALS, ROSIN AND ROSIN DERIVATIVES, CHLORINATED PRODUCTS, OXYCHEMICALS, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PROCESSING MATERIALS.

G55-8

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Beta-gamma-picoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, etns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
etns., t.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
etns., t.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., etns., t.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 100.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton 5.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - 17
t.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18¼
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.15 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton 65.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 - —

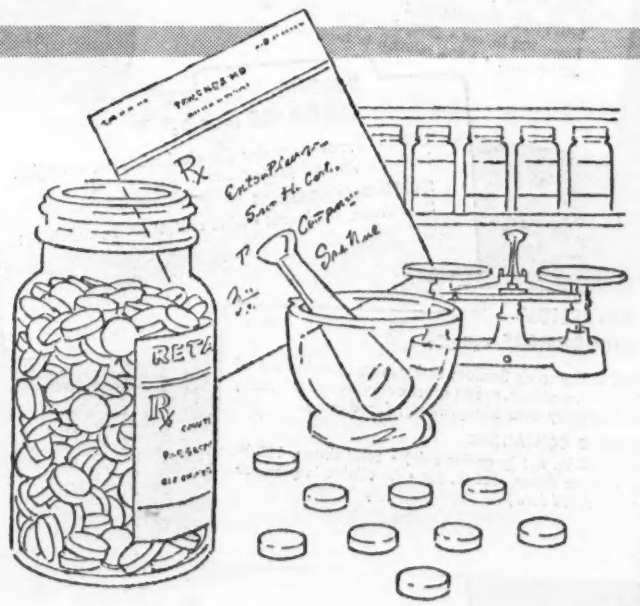
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton 125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 99.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
liers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
t.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, ogs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
t.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls., works lb. .09½- .12

Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .63 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).

IN STEARATES, A SPECK OF DIRT THIS BIG •



. . . would add ingredients the doctor didn't order

Calcium and magnesium stearates are often used in molding pharmaceutical tablets, to keep them firm, avoid chipping. Which is surely among our strongest incentives to make sure that Metasap Stearates are invariably "the cleanest stearates made."

Metasap Stearates are also used in many things—in foods, in plastics, cosmetics, baby powders—where even a few tiny specks of foreign matter would be too many for the performance and the reputation of your products.

These are the reasons why, at Metasap, we use the most thoroughgoing series of fine screens, magnetic traps, and filters to be found in the industry. (We even filter the air.) Plus rigid quality control and the use of equipment which virtually rules out the chance of impurities to begin with.

For Stearates of supreme uniformity and quality, come to Metasap. Our technical service department will gladly advise and assist you.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY
Chicago, Ill. • Boston, Mass.
Cedartown, Ga. • Richmond, Calif.
London, Ont., Canada
A NOPCO Subsidiary

the cleanest stearates made

Send for our informative FREE book, "Metallic Soaps for Research and Industry."

Some industries served by Metasap

PAINT *makers solve pigment suspension problems with Metasap Stearates, producing primers and sanding sealers that have excellent filling qualities.*

LACQUER AND VARNISH *makers use Metasap Stearates to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain better finishes.*

PLASTICS *molders use Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.*

RUBBER *processors use Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.*

LUBRICANTS—*Grease makers use Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.*

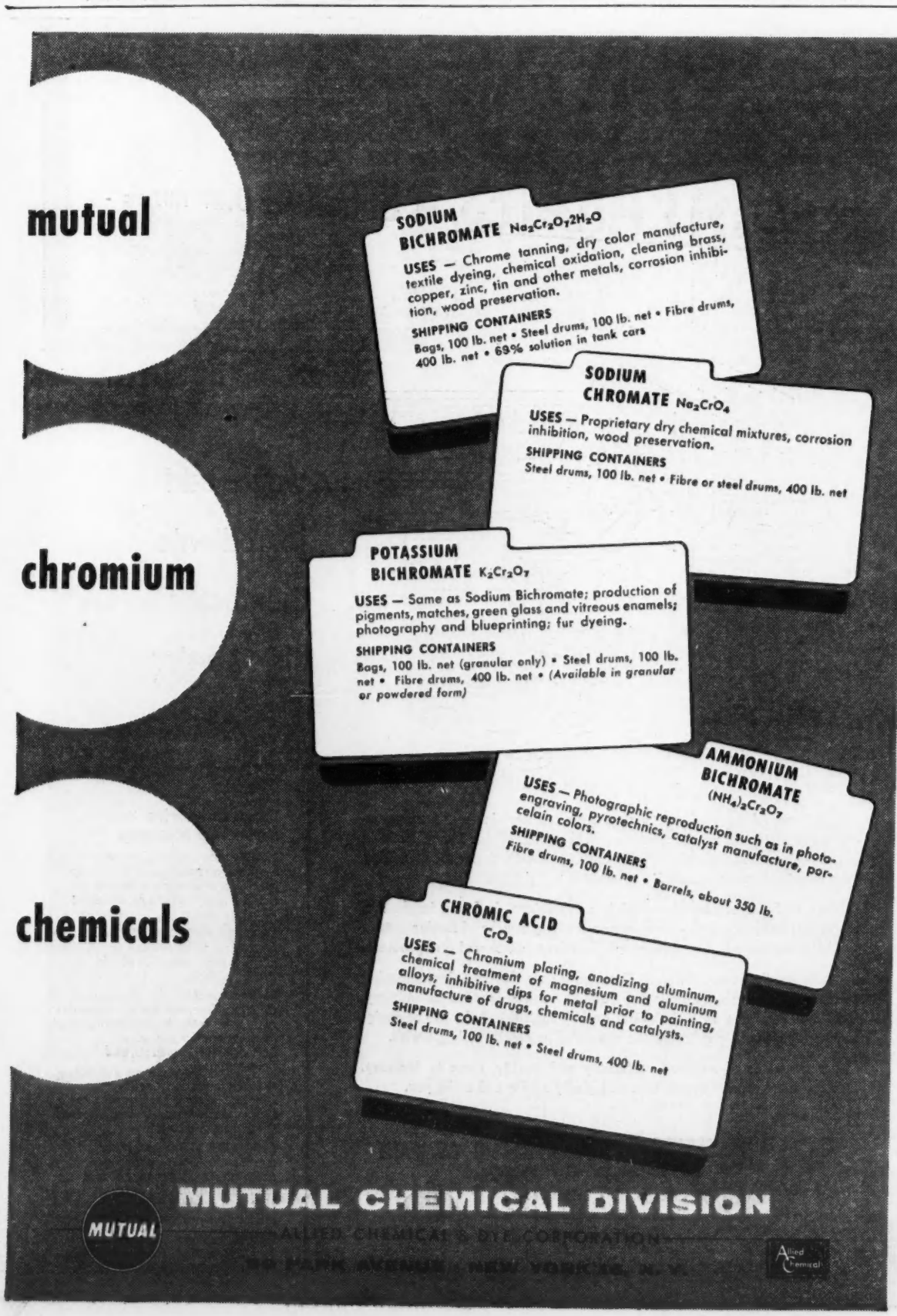
PAPER, Textiles, Cosmetics, Food Processing, Pharmaceuticals, and many other industries call upon Metasap Stearates to perform important services.

6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol—Charcoal, Bone

6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .48 • —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 • 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 • —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 • —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 • —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 • —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.80 • —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 • —
Calamine, USP, dms lb .34 • —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 • —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 • —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 7.00 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 • 7.50
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 • .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 • —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 • .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 • —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 • —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense ogs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -43.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton.35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 • —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.27.00 • —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.11.35 • —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 • —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.25.50 —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 • —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 • .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 • —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 • .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .53 • .65
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 • 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 • .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 • —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 • .48
Mandelate, USP, dms, works lb. 2.10 • 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 • —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 • —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 • —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 • —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 • 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.88.80 -89.55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.55 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.96.00 • —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.90.30 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 -100.80
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 • —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 • —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 • —
l.c.l. lb. .36 • .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.42 • —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 • 3.12
nat. USP powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 • .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 • .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 • —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 • —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 • —
smaller lots lb. .61 • —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 • —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 • —
smaller lots lb. .92 • —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 • 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 • 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 • 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 • 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 • 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 • 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 • —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .03 • —
solid, same basis lb. .035 • .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 • —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .13¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt., alld lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¾- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lib. .09 • —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .09½- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 • 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 • 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.95 • —
selected, bleached, cs. lb. 3.80 • —
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.25 • —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.10 • —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.90 • —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.40 • —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .48 • —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .18 • —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .30 • —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .40 • —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 • —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 • 5.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 • .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 • .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 • .40
Imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .24 • .24¼
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25 • .26
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 • —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 • —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 • —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15 • —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .15½- —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. No prices.
thin, bls lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., c. & f ton.115.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 • Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 • —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 • —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .33 • —
Indian, bgs. lb. .15 • —
Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 • .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 • .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 • .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 • .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 • .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 • .555
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 • —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 • —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 • —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 • 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 • 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 • —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 • —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 • .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .33½
smaller lots works lb. .27 • .50
Bone (see Black, bone).


mutual
chromium
chemicals
SODIUM BICHROMATE $Na_2Cr_2O_7 2H_2O$
USES — Chrome tanning, dry color manufacture, textile dyeing, chemical oxidation, cleaning brass, copper, zinc, tin and other metals, corrosion inhibition, wood preservation.
SHIPPING CONTAINERS
Bags, 100 lb. net • Steel drums, 100 lb. net • Fibre drums, 400 lb. net • 69% solution in tank cars
SODIUM CHROMATE Na_2CrO_4
USES — Proprietary dry chemical mixtures, corrosion inhibition, wood preservation.
SHIPPING CONTAINERS
Steel drums, 100 lb. net • Fibre or steel drums, 400 lb. net
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE $K_2Cr_2O_7$
USES — Same as Sodium Bichromate; production of pigments, matches, green glass and vitreous enamels; photography and blueprinting; fur dyeing.
SHIPPING CONTAINERS
Bags, 100 lb. net (granular only) • Steel drums, 100 lb. net • Fibre drums, 400 lb. net • (Available in granular or powdered form)
AMMONIUM BICHROMATE $(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7$
USES — Photographic reproduction such as in photoengraving, pyrotechnics, catalyst manufacture, porcelain colors.
SHIPPING CONTAINERS
Fibre drums, 100 lb. net • Barrels, about 350 lb.
CHROMIC ACID CrO_3
USES — Chromium plating, anodizing aluminum, chemical treatment of magnesium and aluminum alloys, inhibitive dips for metal prior to painting, manufacture of drugs, chemicals and catalysts.
SHIPPING CONTAINERS
Steel drums, 100 lb. net • Steel drums, 400 lb. net
MUTUAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
MUTUAL
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
Allied Chemical

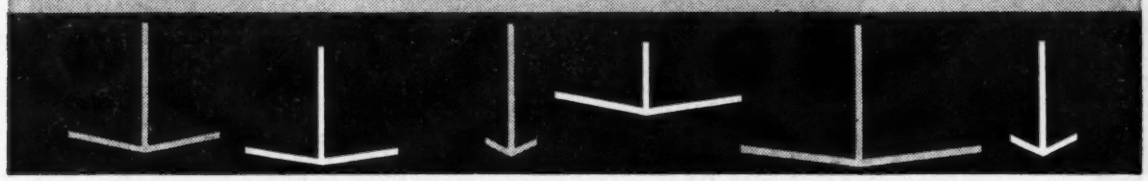
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.77.00 -83.00
gran., bgs., works.....ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.72.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.55.00 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -69.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South.....ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .0510- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
t.c.l., works.. lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots .. lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less .. lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .76 - —
Chlorinated paraffin 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis .100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis .100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis .... lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., same basis .... lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis.... ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17 - —
USP, dms ..... lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis... lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
dms., pails, works..lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works .. lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis..lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis..lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs. frt alld..... lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis.....lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis ..... lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works ..... lb. .10¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works..... lb. .51 - .53
Chromium, green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs..... lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .63 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. ... lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. ..lb. .55 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat.....lb. .80 - —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb 4.40 - 5.00
Civet, artif., bots.....lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots ..... oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l. Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
t.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..net ton.60.00 -65.00

Clove, Madagascar, bgs. .....lb. .43 - .44
Zanzibar, bgs. .....lb. .43 - .44
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld...lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse..... gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works ..... gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
t.c.l., ex-whse..... gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse..... gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd.lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd.lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms ..... lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs..lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co. kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated 33% Co. dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz..17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs .....lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. .....lb. .54 - .56
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls .....lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls .....lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. ....oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls .....lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs .....lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms .....lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls .....lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls.....lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales .....lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms .... lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .327 - .342
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .46½- —
cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .31½- .32

Copper cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more.. lb. .77 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more ...lb. .78 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.lb. .45¼- .45¾
Metal, electrolytic dlvd., Valley basis—lb. .40 - .43
Naphthenate, liq. 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech. cryst. bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .47½- .54¼
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .59½- .68
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- .57½
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .46 - .56½
Quinolinate, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works.lb. .2040- —
frt. equald..100 lbs.13.50 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.12.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.14.00 -16.50
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.21.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.22.35 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.29.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs.30.25 -33.25
Undecylenate, dms ..... lb 2.90 3.00
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.155.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f.....ton.lb.150.00 - —

There have to be reasons why a company is the leader



Oronite is the leading producer

of detergent raw materials

To hold the position, year after year, as the world's largest producer of detergent raw materials, Oronite must maintain the highest standards of product quality and service. Beyond this, Oronite conducts a continuous research program on detergents that is second to none. Add together product quality, service, continuous research and competitive pricing and you have the reasons why Oronite is the world leader.

Have you investigated Oronite as a detergent raw material source?

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Oronite Surfactants

Detergent Alkane (Basic Raw Material)
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-40 SF
Detergent D-40 FG
Detergent D-60
Purified Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate "L"
Sodium Sulfonate No. 5
Wetting Agent
Wetting Agent "S"
Dispersant NI-W
Dispersant NI-O

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

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20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas
Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Coriander Seed—Digitoxin

Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs., afloat lb. No prices.
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.58.50 - —
Coumarin NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln. 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .528 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald . .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Cutch extract, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton.. 2.75 - —
Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works.ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .46½- .48½
2-4-D, butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.48.00 - —
17%P. paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - —
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .23 - —
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .22 - —
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.88 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorosthane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Borihorate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100 00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo 110 00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb 90 - 1 10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram 5.00 - 5.50

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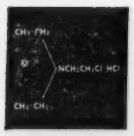
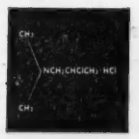
DIALKYL AMINO ALKYL CHLORIDES provide a versatile group of intermediates for pharmaceutical synthesis. Continuously produced by Michigan Chemical Corporation for many years, individual members of this intermediates family provide manufacturers with a convenient method for introducing the dialkyl amino alkyl radical into organic nuclei to produce substituted amines, esters, and ethers. All are available in commercial quantities. Write for samples, technical data, and prices.

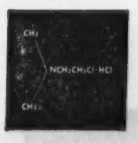
for pharmaceutical synthesis



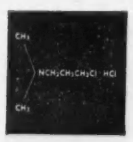
beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2$ NCH_2CH_2Cl. HCl. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the production of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.



beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ $NCH_2CHClCH_3$. HCl. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.



beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2$ NCH_2CH_2Cl. HCl. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.



gamma - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ $NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$. HCl. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Other widely used intermediates supplied by Michigan Chemical Corporation include Hydrobromic Acid, Methyl Bromide, Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Trimethylene Chlorobromide, Phosphorous Tribromide and Cyclopentyl Bromide. Write for booklet "Individualized Intermediates."

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64½ - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works.....lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .09
Sulphate, bulk.....gram. .07 - .09
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms.....lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
t.c.l. same basis.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works.....lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .10½ - —
nat., bgs.....lb. .03½ - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.43 - —
t.c.l. dlvd.....lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 1.40 - —
Dimethylethanolamines, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.02 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis...lb. 1.00 - —
Hydroquinone, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works...lb. 1.27 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works.....lb .16 - —
10-gal ret dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .33 - —
40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald.lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works.....lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms....lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms.....lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld E.....lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E.....lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.....lb. .10 - —
refd., 63 C., dms.....lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½ - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .42½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .60½ - .61
tanks, works, dlvd.....lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .28¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis.....lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
t.c.l., works.....gal. .455 - —
ex-whse.....gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y.....gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .51¾ - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .52
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.20 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton.70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
t.c.l., works, 100% basis..lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns.....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3 cns.....lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns.....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns.....lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots. dlvd.:—
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10

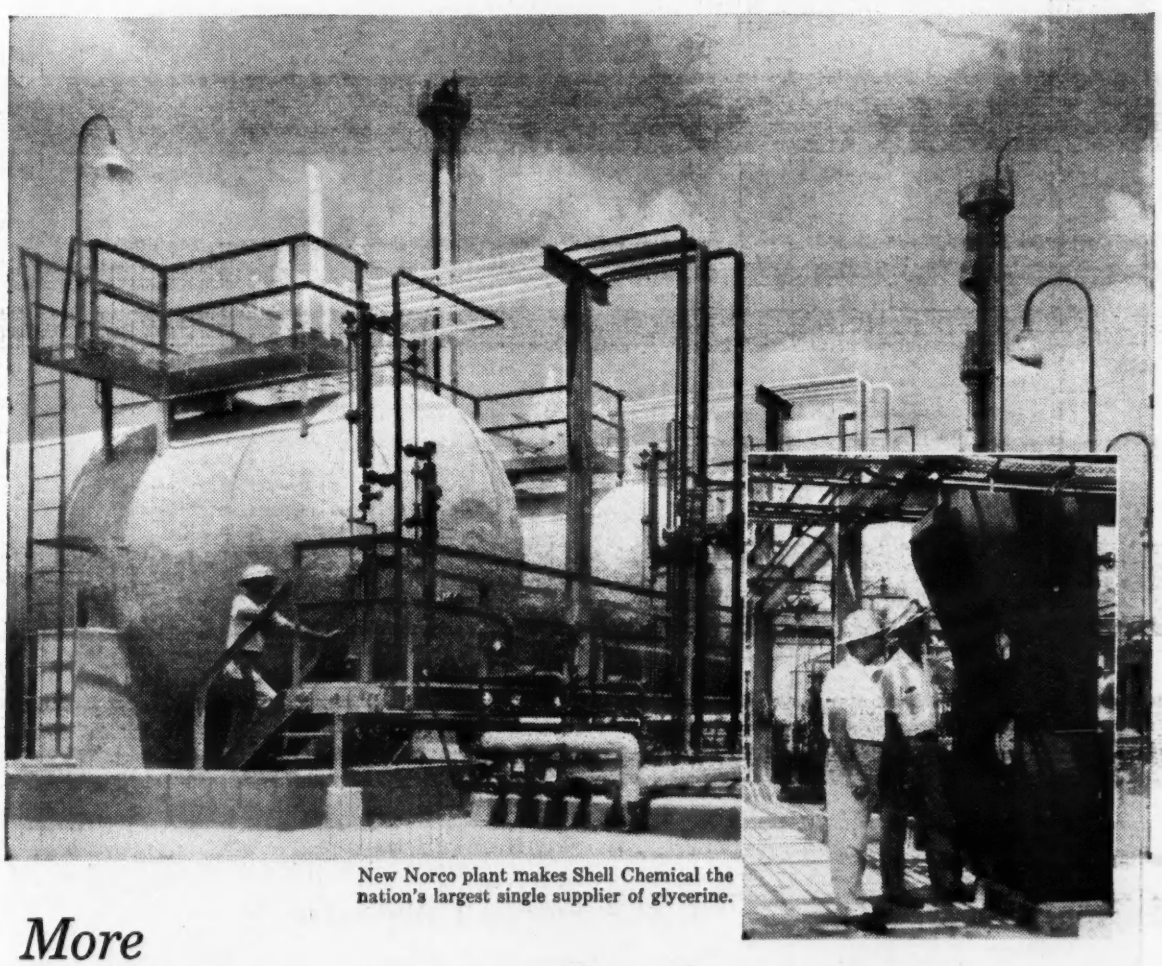
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns.....lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.....lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns.....lb 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns.....lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns.....lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.....lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.....lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —

Diglycol Laurate—Dyes, Coaltar, for General Use

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .81 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G...lb. .99 - —
31 Phloxine 2G.....lb. .81 - —
36 Yellow 2G.....lb. .91 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc....lb. 1.17 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B.....lb. 1.19 - —
79 Scarlet 2R.....lb. .89 - —
151 Orange AD.....lb. .61 - —
161 Orange RR.....lb. .73 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. 1.07 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc.....lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B.....lb. 1.01 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .83 - —
203 Chrome black T.....lb. .86 - —
208 Fast blue SR.....lb. 1.00 - —
216 Chrome red B.....lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y.....lb. .96 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.05 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc....lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc.....lb. 1.31 - —
299 Black F, conc.....lb. 1.69 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC.....lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. 1.05 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc....lb. 2.83 - —
382 Scarlet B.....lb. 2.00 - —
401 Diazo black BHD.....lb. .72 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc.....lb. 1.18 - —
419 Red FC, conc.....lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M.....lb. 1.08 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc.....lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
561 Brown B.....lb. 2.23 - —
581 Black EB, 200%.....lb. 1.03 - —
593 Green BY, conc.....lb. .79 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .98 - —
620 Yellow 2G.....lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX.....lb. 1.77 - —
655 Yellow OX.....lb 2.04 - —
657 Green V.....lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G.....lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG.....lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder...lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN.....lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG.....lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc.....lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX.....lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc.....lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ.....lb. .79 - —
922 Blue GXX.....lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc.....lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC.....lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX....lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste.lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste...lb. 1.10 - —



New Norco plant makes Shell Chemical the nation's largest single supplier of glycerine.

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Now . . . more good news for glycerine buyers! A new plant (Norco, Louisiana) is now on stream, adding further to the supply of uniform, high-purity glycerine.

And looking toward the future, Shell Chemical is building a plant for *an entirely new synthetic glycerine process*, using hydrogen peroxide and acrolein as raw materials.

Whether your glycerine requirements are small or large . . . a drum or a tank car . . . Shell's key storage facilities assure prompt delivery. Write for delivery information and specifications.

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Dyes, Coaltar, for General Use—Fishscrap

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd.

1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb	2.30	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb	1.66	—
p-24 Gray L	lb	1.60	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.91	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.31	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet No 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4B, conc	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar for stains, spirit-soluble 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Auramine O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc	lb.	1.71	—
Brown Bismarck R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33	—
Safronine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—
Orange acid Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow, azo, conc	lb.	.90	—

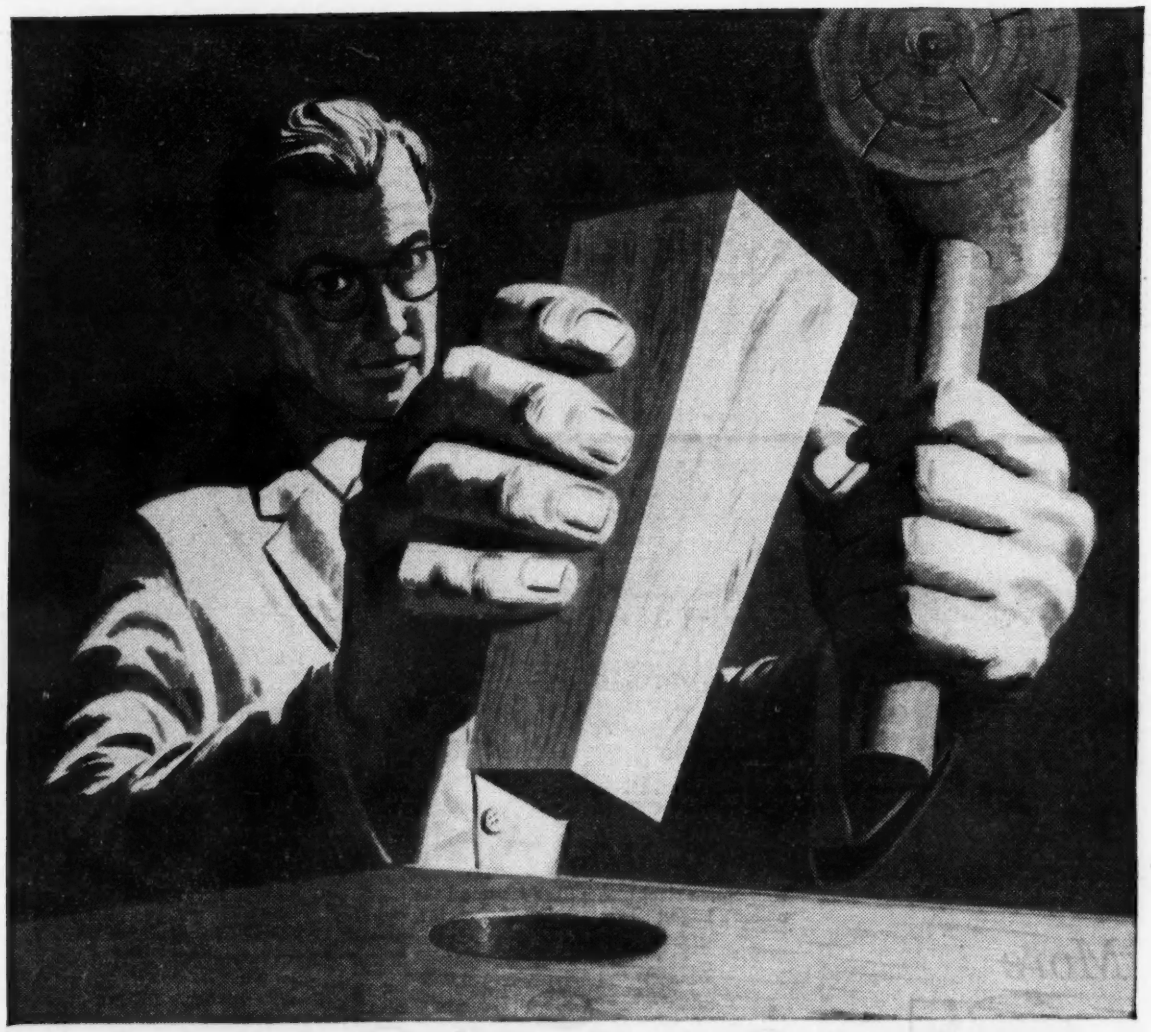
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1 10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.04	- 1.06
tanners bbls	lb	06	06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	45	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	42.50	-44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100 oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	75	—
Sulfate cryst. tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.45	.55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Ergosterol, unirradiated, crvst.	kilo.	150 00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	3.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Sulfate, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½	—
l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.38¾	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.43	—
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Chloride tech., cyl., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	10	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.71	3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.10	—
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb cns	lb	.97	—
¼-lb cns	lb	1 05	—
indust., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.10	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.51½	.53
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11 85	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb	1.00	1 50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms. works	lb	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½	.20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	.21¼
tanks	lb.	.18¼	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies 1c per lb higher			
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.34	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.47	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.44	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots.	lb.	2.20	3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.15	.17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.17	—
Czech, medium, bgs.	lb.	.12	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.11½	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
soln., USP IX, cbys.	lb.	.16	—
djns.	lb.	.17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	5.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	6.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	100 lbs.	3.50	—
USP cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	—
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾	—
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.85	.87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.78	.81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29½	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	.43
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.75	-33.75
l.c.l., works	ton.	34.75	-40.75
	lb.	.37	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.56	.59
green, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.56	.59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.25½	.28⅛
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.33⅛
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28⅛
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	—
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area	100 lbs.	3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
USP cryst., bbls., dms	lb	09½	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.00	—
Oregon, bbls	gal.	4.00	—
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	133.00	- Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton.	129.00	- Nom.



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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb 60 .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb 13 —
l.c.l., works lb. 14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 12 - —
dlvd. W lb. 13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. 45 —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.90 - —
standard, cns., dms lb. 3.65 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .57 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs lb. .42 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .47 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
113 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
155 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 113 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue t.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, lb. .23 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞- .07
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —

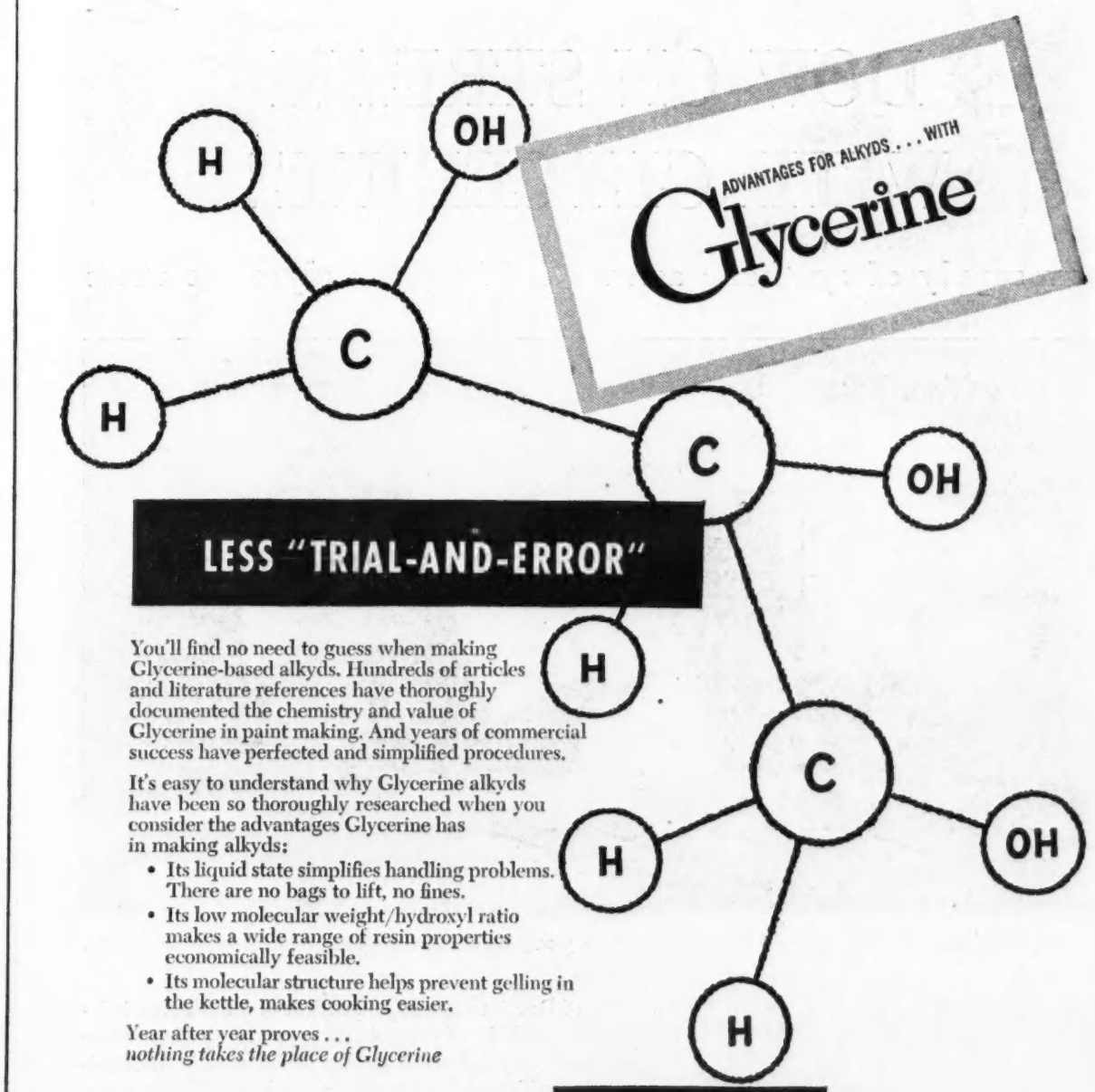
Green, chrome, CP, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40¼- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanine toner bbls. works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb bls lb. .38 .40
Guaiacol, NF cryst, dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB bgs lb. .33 - .35
DK, bgs lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .23 - .25
WS, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Philippine pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs. lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17¼
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold bgs lb. .14 - .15¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale chips, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs. lb. .37 - —
Singapore No. 1, bgs lb. .43 - .45
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3 bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill. Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Gum, guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .50
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 40
Opium (see O)
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb 22 30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market)
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb 2.55 2.60
No. 3, cs lb 1.75 1.80
powdered USP bbls lb 1.25 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bgs trucks, dlvd N Y C ton 29.30 —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton. 16.00 - —
imp English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb 28 32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 2.00



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Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47	—
No 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
paste No 1 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	2.60	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.222	—
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.232	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.249	—
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15½	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	44.50	—
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo.	400.00	—
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works	kilo.	80.00	85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works	kilo.	90.00	95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	8.50	—
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.65	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.00	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	3.00	3.30
85%, ret. dms., same basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms.	gram.	6.00	—
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms.	gram.	6.00	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32½
dlvd. W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.77½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79½	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	7.65	7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	16.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	11.00	12.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	10.50	11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.45	—
resub, USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.55	5.85
b-Ionone, cs. Methyl (see under M).	lb.	6.00	7.70
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	8.50	9.00
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	10.00	10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	.95
Formate, dms	lb.	.90	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	4.40	4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.73	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.85	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.38	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49	.66
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China). NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib., dms.	lb.	.15½	.17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	—

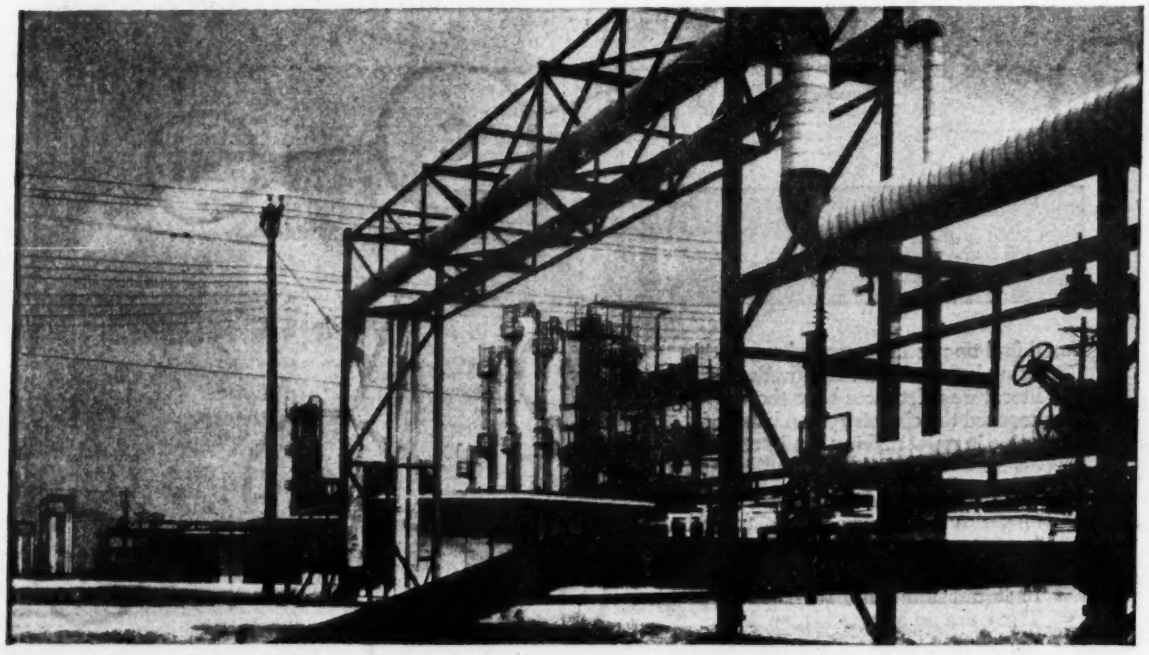
L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.15½
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.23¼	—
Edible lactose in bgs. lc. lower.			
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
USP lactose in bgs. lc. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.28	.30
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.26	.28
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.25	.27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1115	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	.12	—
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.12	—
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.26	—
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
ord., bls	lb.	.16	.20
select., bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.22	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31	.32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic, sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.62	—
Linoleate, fused, 26-28% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.15	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1480	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¾	—
Prices ex wnse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1580	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1630	—
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.22¼	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.a-¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½	—
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.16	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.17¼
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	14½	16¼
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	15.00

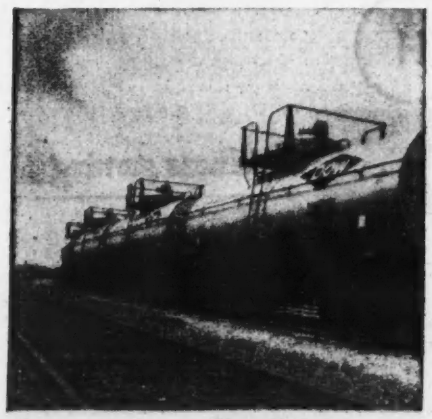
Dow

DOW ON STREAM WITH GLYCERINE!

new supply of synthetic assures stability for glycerine users



Dow glycerine plant, with a rated capacity of 36 million pounds per year, provides an important new source of supply for industry.



Aluminum tank cars will provide fast delivery of quality-maintained Dow glycerine from several bulk stock points throughout the country. Shipments are also made in resin-lined drums and tank trucks.

The entry of Dow into this important field of manufacture is increasing the availability of synthetic glycerine and exerting a stabilizing influence on the glycerine market. Also a factor in stability is Dow's basic position—all raw materials required in glycerine production are manufactured by Dow.

This is good news for the major industrial users of glycerine—manufacturers of alkyd resins, humectants for tobacco products, dynamite explosives, and plasticizers in cellophane, adhesives and paper —as well as smaller but important users in 1,500 other applications.

For an immediate evaluation sample, property data or delivery details, write to your nearest sales office of THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Licorice root, whole, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½-
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.18.71 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, Hydrated bulk, c.l., same basis ton.20.21 - —
Spray, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.40 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92% dms lb. 6.15 - 7.95
96-98%, dms lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers dms. dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.59.00 -60.00
extracted 36% bulk same basis ton.55.00 -55.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .85 - 1.12½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.13½
Chloride CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride powd., dms., works lb.14.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld. lb. .90 - .90½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91½- .96
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .75 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kg. 140.00 -150.00

M

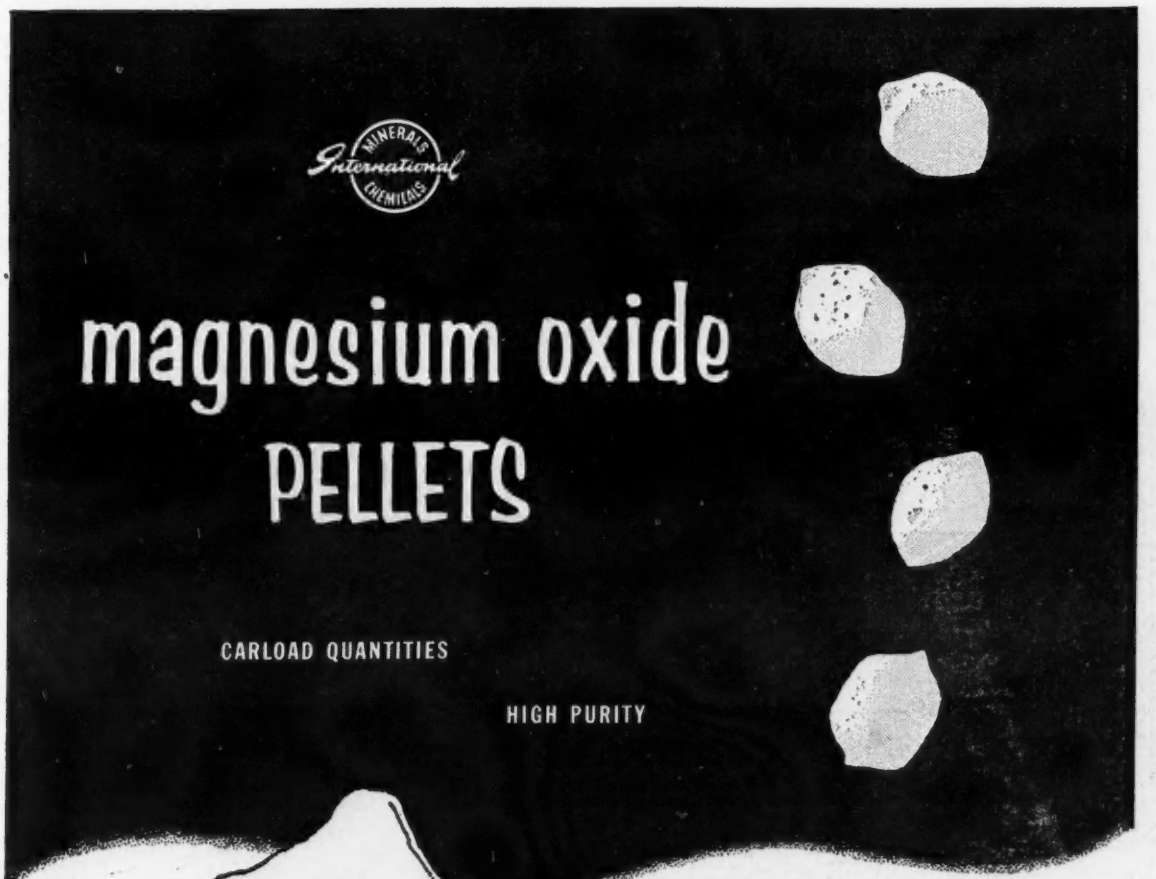
Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.70
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 1.55 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - —

Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.91.50 - —
paper bgs., works ton.88.00 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb.. 1.79 - 1.93
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.80.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.71.00 - —
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —

Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 9.00 - —
dl-n USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask.253.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).

Licorice Root—Methoxychlor

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., man., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. man., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs. frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64



MEMO
FOR CATALYST MANUFACTURERS
PETROLEUM REFINERS
GLASS, CERAMIC AND REFRACTORY MANUFACTURERS
METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

PELLETS ACTUAL SIZE: 5/8" diameter; 3/8" thick

***International's* new Magnesium Oxide Pellets are available in grades with low iron, low boron, low lime, low ignition loss. All are consistently uniform in size and quality.**

The extreme high purity of these MgO pellets, up to 99.5%, makes them especially adaptable to industrial processes requiring this basic chemical in a form essentially free from impurities. By producing MgO in this pellet form, we have been able to achieve purities that have never been commercially approached before in carload volume. This makes it possible also to supply, on a custom basis where purity and cost factors permit, a high purity ground product to screen specifications.

One of our several grades may be ideally suited to your requirements as a furnace feed for various electrically fused, high temperature refractory products; in catalysts; for special glass and ceramic products; and for certain metallurgical applications.

With large tonnages available at moderate cost, many industries now using less desirable materials can profitably utilize this chemical in their operations . . . it will pay *you* to investigate their application to your processes.

For experimental purposes, in any industrial plant, we will furnish adequate samples of International's Magnesium Oxide Pellets.

Please write: **POTASH DIVISION • INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION**
GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6,
Sales Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6,
61 Broadway, New York 6, Midland, Texas

Methyl Abietate—Nickel, Sulfate

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
synth. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

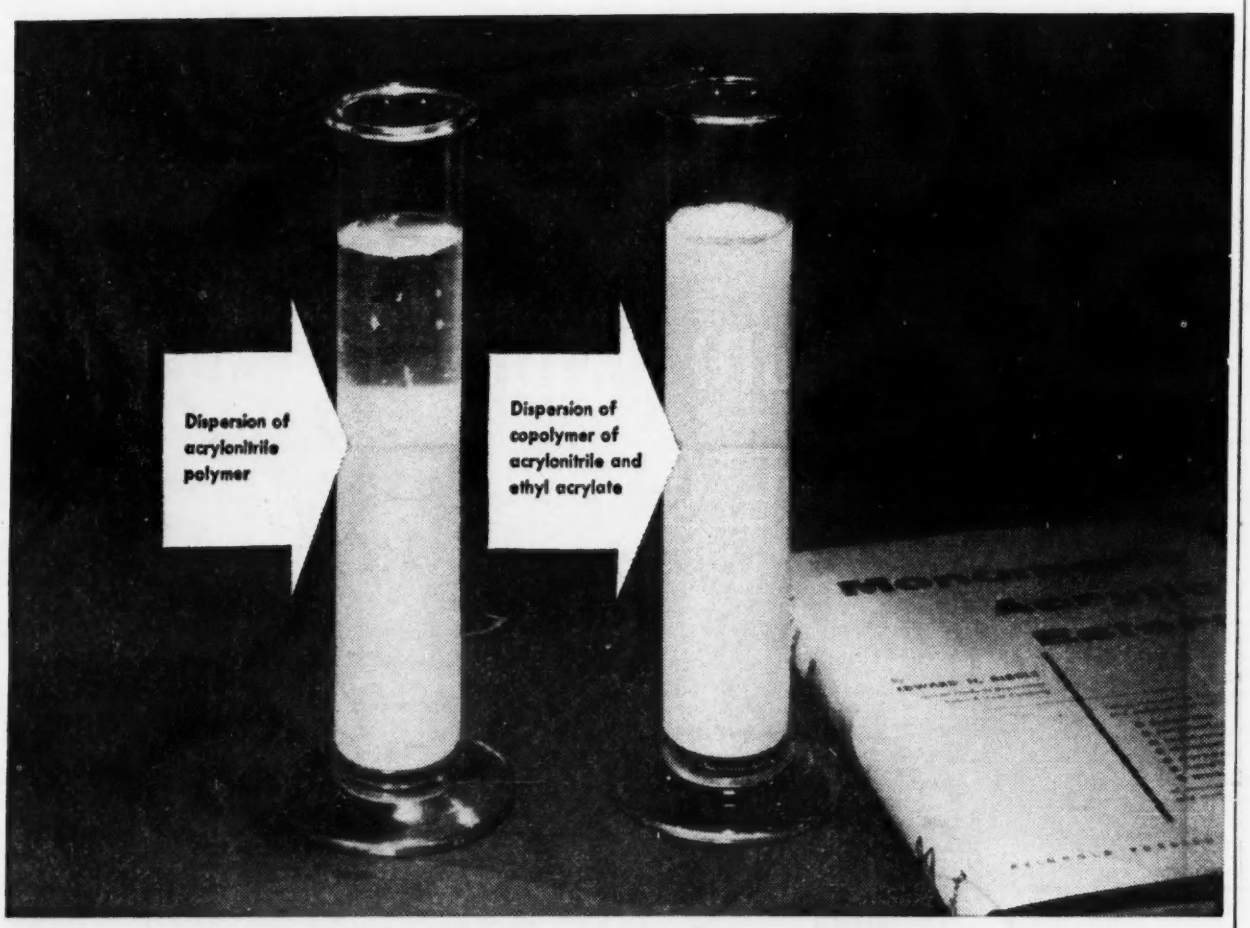
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
Methyl, cellulose, smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis. lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 5.30 - —
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roscaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l. works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works. lb. .03 - .04
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼- .11½
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l. frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11½- —
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. No prices
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock lb. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 56.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78° bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .03¾- .07¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - .07¾
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .11½- .12¼
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- .11¾
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .77 - .90¼
Carbonate bbls., dlvd. lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. 76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- .33¾



How to Keep Your Emulsions Under Control:

Use Rohm & Haas Acrylate Monomers

The stability of polymer dispersions is often improved by emulsion copolymerization with acrylates. A case in point is acrylonitrile. The emulsion polymerization of acrylonitrile usually yields a highly unstable dispersion—one in which the polymer rapidly settles. But when ethyl acrylate is used as 25 percent of the monomer mixture, a well-dispersed latex of excellent stability is produced. Similar results are obtained when ethyl acrylate is copolymerized with vinyl chloride or methyl methacrylate.

Improved emulsion stability is just one advantage of copolymerization with acrylate monomers. Other advantages include permanent internal plasticization, improved aging properties, and increased compatibility with plasticizers and other resins.

Write Dept. SP for authoritative literature on acrylate monomers.

Rohm & Haas acrylic monomers include:

Methyl acrylate
Ethyl acrylate
Butyl acrylate
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate
Methyl methacrylate
Ethyl methacrylate
Butyl methacrylate
Hexyl methacrylate
Decyl-octyl methacrylate
Lauryl methacrylate
Stearyl methacrylate
Glacial methacrylic acid

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted ..kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld.....lb. 1.20 • —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.03 • —
Niger seed, bgs. .....lb. .10½- .11
Nikethamide, cbys.....lb. 5.00 • —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.05 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms.....lb. .54 • .57
powd., dms.....lb. .60 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 • —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .11 • —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .34 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 • .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 • .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .18 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .26 • .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.....lb. .75 • —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 • —
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis..ton.46.50 • —
40.8%N, tanks, same basis..ton.51.15 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works..unit-ton. 4.10 • 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 • —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 • —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .25 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .22¼- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 • —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld.lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 • —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works.....lb. .33 • .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms .....lb. 1.59 • —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .24 • —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .36 • .38
Chinese, bgs .....lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indain, bgs. .....lb. .44 • .45
West Indian, bgs., reconditioned. lb. .42 • .43
Nux vomica, bis .....lb. .10 • .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 • .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 • —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex .....gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .33 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 • —
tanks dlvd .....lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns.....lb. 3.00 • 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots....lb. 3.00 • 3.75
NF, bots. .....lb. 3.25 • 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. ....lb. .62 • .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. .....lb. 1.40 • 1.95
Angelica root, bots. .....lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots .....lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms .....lb. 3.25 • 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. ....lb. .38 • .45
Avocado, cns. .....lb. 3.25 • —
Babassu, crude, tanks.....lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.85 • 2.20
55-60%, cns. .....lb. 2.10 • 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 • 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 1.50 • 1.90
rectified, NF, cns.....lb. 1.75 • —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.....lb. 4.70 • 5.60
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....lb. .65 • .70
Cajeput, native, cns.....lb. 1.75 • 2.10
redist., USP, cns.....lb. 2.25 • 3.00
Calamus, bots .....lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms....lb. .40 • .60
white, dms .....lb. .28 • .50
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. .....lb.12.00 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns .....lb. 3.75 • 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Cardamom, NF, bots. .....lb.32.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP)
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2210- —
tanks .....lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .2010- —
l.c.l .....lb. .2060- —
tanks .....lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .24 • —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1525- —
tanks .....lb. .1350- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .14 • —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1750- —
tanks .....lb. .1525- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1675- —

Oil, cedarleaf, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 • 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .70 • 1.00
Celery seed, bots.....lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 • 5.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.25.00 -65.00
leaf, crude, dms .....lb. 1.30 • 2.00
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) ...lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. 1.05 • 1.70
Java, true, dms.....lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Java-type, cns .....lb. 1.80 • 2.50
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. ..lb. 2.85 • 4.00
leaf, crude, dms .....lb. 1.30 • 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y...lb. .11¾- —
Pac. Coast .....lb. .10¾- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. l.c.l lb. .18½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., c.l. lb. .20½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .11 • —
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.50 • 1.80
Copaiba, cns .....lb. 1.50 • 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots .....lb. 1.75 • 17.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works ....lb. .12¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
refd., salad, dms .....lb. .17¼- .17½
tanks .....lb. .15¾- —
Costus, bots.....lb. 8.00 • —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East..lb. .11¾ Nom.
Valley .....lb. .11⅝ Nom.
Texas .....lb. .11⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.....lb. .02 Nom.
refd., salad, dms.....lb. .16⅜- .16½
tanks .....lb. .15⅜- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. .....lb. 4.25 • 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns.....lb. 4.15 • 5.75

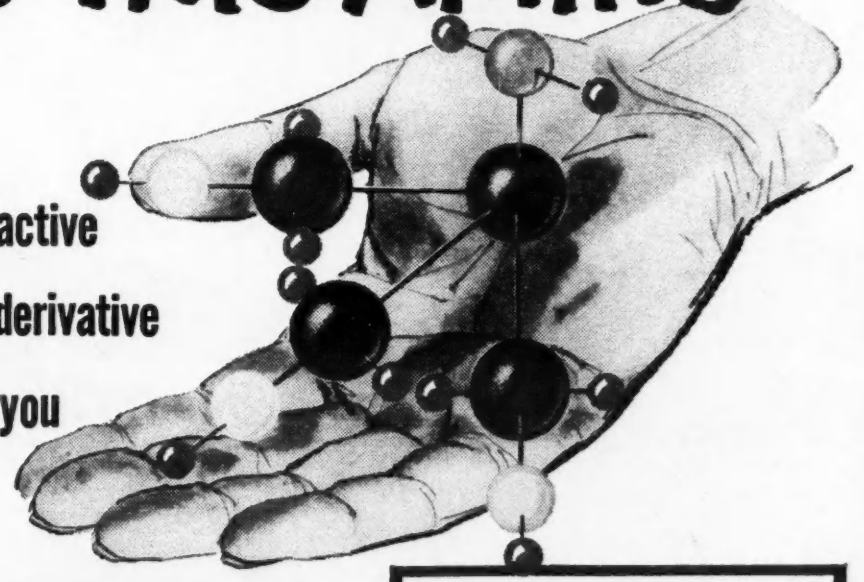
Oil, cypress, bots.....lb. 5.30 • —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. .....lb. 2.80 • 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms....lb. 3.50 • 5.00
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. .....lb. 5.50 • 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms..lb. .70 • 1.00
80-90%, dms. .....lb. .85 • 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. .....lb. 2.30 • 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.35 • 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1150- .1200
tanks .....lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 • .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 • .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 • .10
55,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 • .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 • .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units .12 • .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .12 • .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 • .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots .....oz. 5.75 • 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).

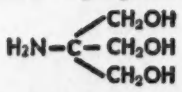
Oil, geranium, Algerian, cns .... lb.11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.11.75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. .....lb.15.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. .....lb. 2.00 • 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms .....lb. .14¾- .16½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17¼- .19
prime, burning, dms .....lb. .18¾- .20¼
Guaiacwood, cns .....lb 1.40 1.90
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb 2.75 4.00
twice rectified, bots. .....lb. 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. .....lb. .38 • .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms. cns. .... lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns .....lb. 2.85 • 3.55
Lavender, Flower, USP, French. 30-32% ester, cns. ....lb. 2.85 • 4.60
38-40% ester, cns .....lb 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns .....lb.10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns .....lb 1.85 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 • 5.50
Messina, cns. .....lb. 4.85 • 9.80
terpeneless, bots .....lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms .....lb. 1.75 • 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.....lb 2.70 • 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. .... lb. 3.00 4.75
West Indian, cs. .....lb. 3.00 • 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 • 8.00
terpeneless, bots .....lb 29.50 100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y..lb. .1635- .1645
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .1865- .1965
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1340- .1350
New York .....lb. .1465- .1475
tankwagon, New York ..lb. .1495- .1505
Boiled linseed oil, 006c per lb higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms. .....lb. 2.75 • 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).

meet "TRIS AMINO"



See what this highly reactive nitroparaffin derivative might do for you

"Tris Amino" is short for Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane. This chemical is unique. It is the only tri-hydroxy molecule commercially available having a primary amine group.



Tris Amino is a raw material undergoing a very wide variety of chemical reactions. The reactivity of Tris Amino makes it of unusual interest in chemical synthesis, since it contains a primary amine group *and* three primary reactive hydroxyl groups. Manufacturers of resins, synthetic drying oils, and surface active agents cannot afford to overlook the potential usefulness of Tris Amino as a raw material.

Tris Amino reacts with higher fatty acids to form soaps with unusually strong emulsifying power. Relative high boiling point and low combining weight recommend the use of Tris Amino in preparation of cosmetic creams, textile specialties, cleaning compounds and many other emulsions.

CSC's great new Nitroparaffins plant at Sterlington, La., on stream August, 1955, will assure certain, constant supplies of Tris Amino.

PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	121.14
Boiling Point, °C	219 to 220 10mm
Melting Point, °C	171-172
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	10.4
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	80

Other Aminohydroxy Compounds

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol)
AMP (2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol)
AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)

Now available in semi-commercial quantities.

CSC

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

See What Tris Amino Can Do For You
Fill in Coupon Now

Market Development Dept.
Commercial Solvents Corp.
260 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

So I can further evaluate CSC Tris Amino, please send me detailed technical data and a sample.

Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Street_____
City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Oil, Menhaden—Paraffin

Oil, menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .07½- —
Gulf ports, f.a.s. lb. .08 • —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18 • —
syn., bots lb. 1.60 • 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 • .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 • .33
30° cold test, dms lb. .30 • .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. lb.32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 • 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 • 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .87 • 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .15¼- .15¾
tanks lb. .14 • .14½
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .15 • .15¼
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 • 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 •
Olive, edible, spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 2.40 • 2.45
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.30 • 2.35
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .50 • .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 • 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .50 • 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 • 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 • 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 • 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13 • .13½
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .11½- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 • 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F, tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 • —
Oil, patchouli, dms lb. 8.00 • 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17¾- —
refd., dms. lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns lb. 2.50 • 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms. lb. 7.15 • 8.65
redist., USP, dms. lb. 7.45 • 9.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.50 • 4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.20 • 8.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.60 • 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .1325- —
steam dist. dms., ex whse., N Y.C lb. .163 —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16 • —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 • —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary, bots lb.18.50 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.60 6.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.15 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb.17.50 • —
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.
Oil, sassafras, artif., dms lb. .85 • 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.75 • 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 • —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 • —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 • .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .25 • —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 • —
tanks, works gal. .23 • —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11¼- —
foots, (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 • —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .15 • —
tanks lb. .13½- —
clarified, dms. lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .13 • —
salad, dms. lb. .15½- —
tanks lb. .14 • —
Spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 4.75 • —
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tankcars lb. .1550- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars lb. .1450- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 • 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 • 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 • 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Oil, tallow, acidless, dms lb. .12¼- .14
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 • 2.80
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.50 • 8.40
Tar acid (See T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 • .538
l.c.l., works lb. .601 • —
whse. lb. .712 • —
tanks, works lb. .427 • .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl. l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.07 • —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 1.15 • —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 • 3.75
white, cns lb. 1.95 • 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 • 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .27½- .27¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27⅜- .27¾
tanks, N. Y. lb. .25¾- .25¾
domestic mills lb. .24⅜- .24¾
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb .28 • .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb.13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns. lb.10.50 -17.50
Java, cns lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54¼
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58¼
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59¼
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65¼
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 • .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 • .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -10.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 • 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .10½- .10¾
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 • —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 • —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

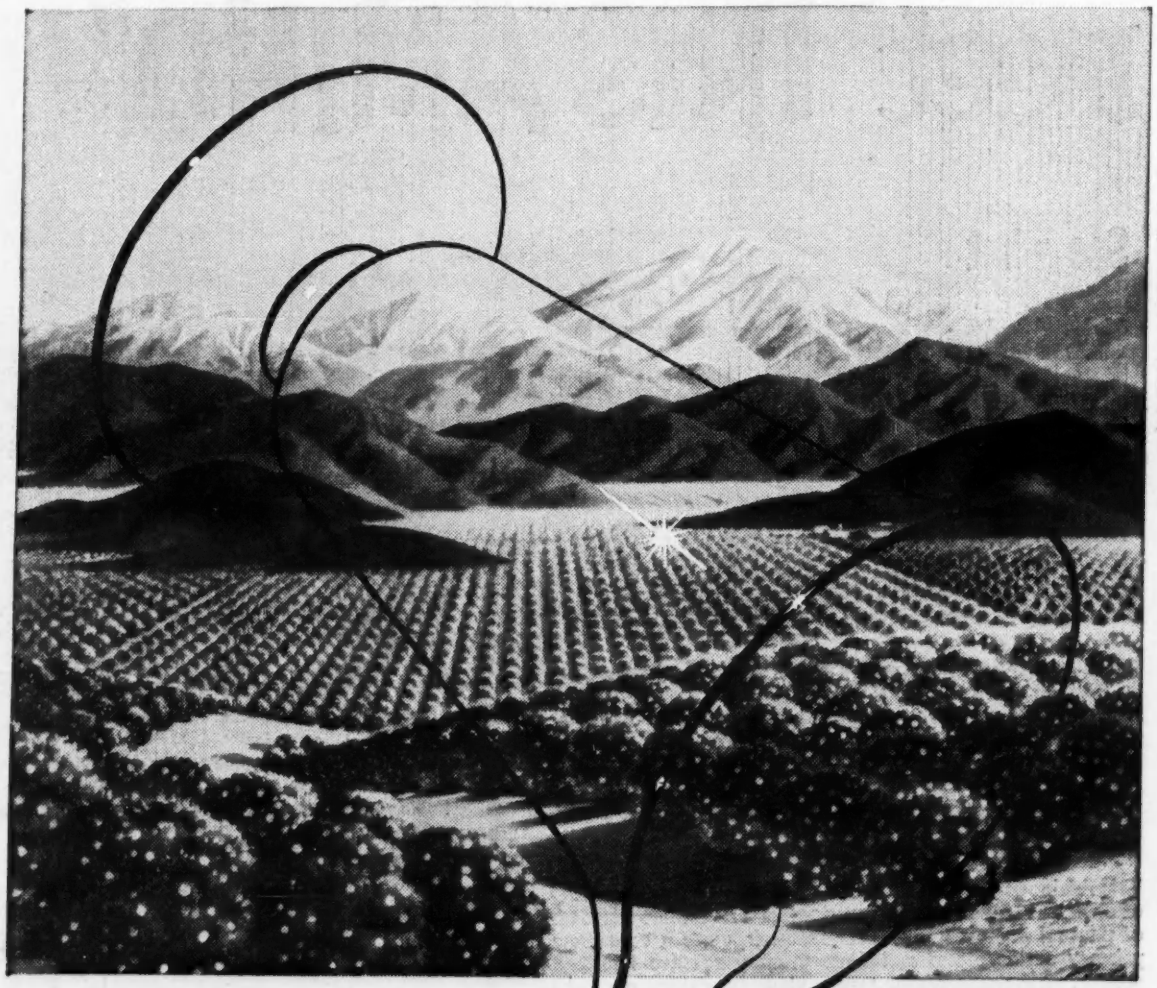
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 • —
vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2035- .2060
Orange, molybdated, bbls. lb. .45 • —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 • —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 • .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 • .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 • .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 • .53
Verona, bls lb. .35 • .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 • .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthopehenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 • —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 • —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 • 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 • 5.09
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 • 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 • —
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 1.90 • 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 • 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 • 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 • —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 • 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 • 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .28 • —
Spanish, bgs lb. .36 • .37
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .36 • —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT · ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA • *Produced by* The Exchange Orange Products Co. · Ontario, California
Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y. • FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- -
Paranitroaniln (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-arylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb 1.51 —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine)
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms. c.l., works, frt alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 .40
c.l. same basis lb. .37 53
Passion flower herb, bls lb 20 21
Peanut meal 45% oil process, bgs., mills ton.78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial tanks, Tex, refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs lb. .41 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .32 - .33
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .50 - —
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .72 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .21 - —
white, bgs. lb. .52 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tank truck, 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.50 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .03⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅜
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09¾
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅜- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F, b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
Petroleum, solvent, partial, aromatic, tanks, 324°-349°F. 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - -
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb 1.00 —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb 1.00 —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms. 100-lb lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium USP dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- .14½
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- 17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- .18¾
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .19½- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .17
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms. works lb 1.10 —
smaller dms., works lb 1.15 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb 27.00 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carnethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb fib dms., dlvd. E lb 3.60 —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb 4.00 —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. .90 —
o-Phenylenediamine, comil., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.15 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride comil., kgs., works. lb 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —

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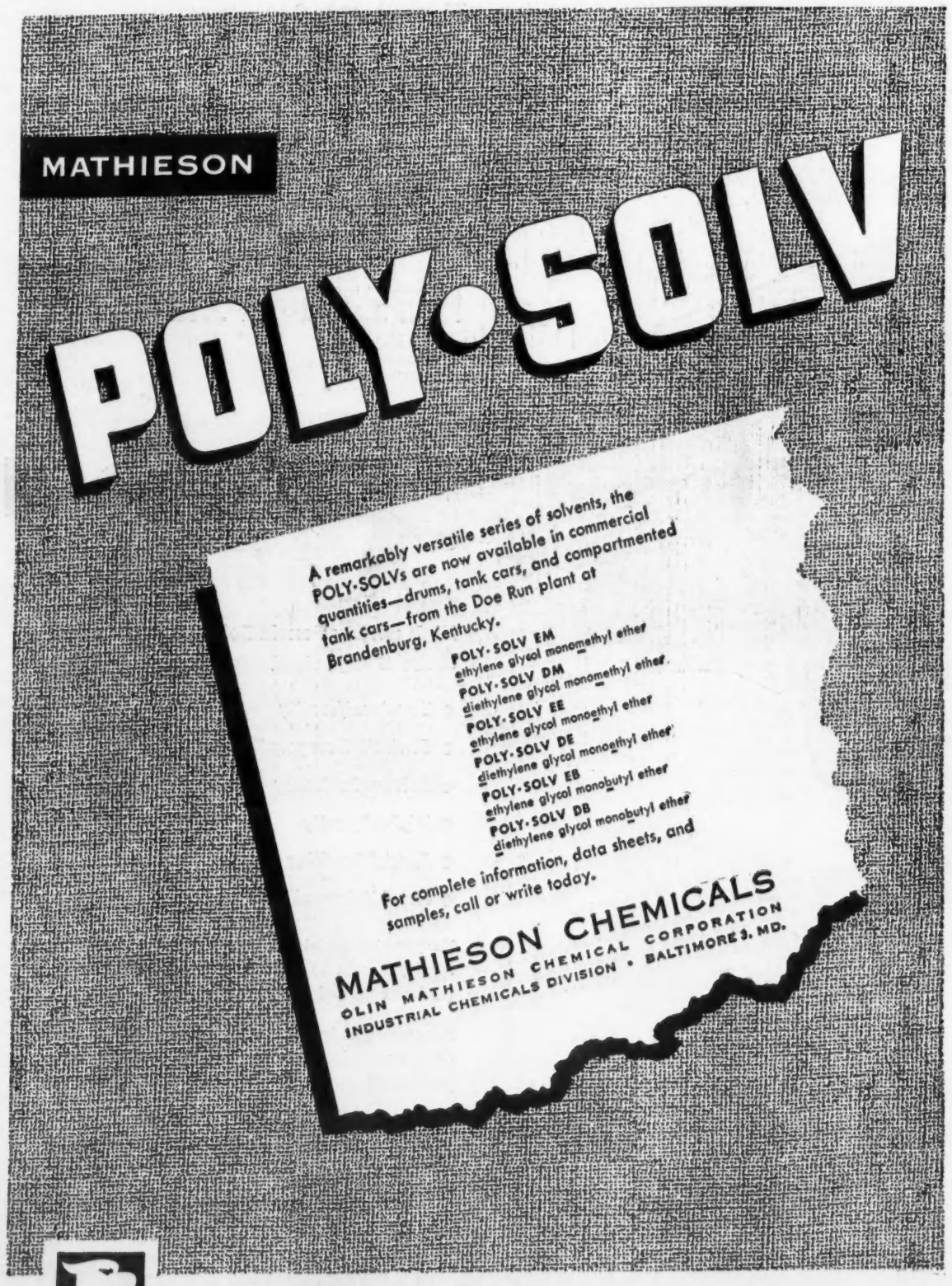
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., tin cans, works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.76 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.16 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.81 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.81 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.81 - —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.35 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phosphorus, pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .68 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .84 - .85
Mexican, bgs. lb. .73 - .74
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 35.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼ - .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼ - .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ - .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 80.00 Nom.
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .19 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21½ - —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran., or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .36½ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 - .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¾ - .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Carbonate, N.F., gram., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½ - .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾ - .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. lots or 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price. unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
bgs., c.l., works, base price. ton. 26.00 - —
July forward ton. 27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 298.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Permanganate, coml., dms., works. lb. .23½ - .26¼
USP, dms., works lb. .26½ - .28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½ - .18¼
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
bgs., c.l., works, June shipt.
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .689 - .755
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price. unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18¼ - —
powder dms lb. .36½ - .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanide).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l lb. .36½ - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .37½ - .42¼
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .02½ - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .07¼ - —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ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • METHANOL • SODIUM METHYLATE • ETHYLENE DIAMINE • CAUSTIC SODA • SODA ASH • CHLORINE • SULPHURIC ACID
SULPHUR • AMMONIA • NITRATE OF SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CARBON DIOXIDE • SODIUM CHLORITE • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
2853

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 —
tanks, same basis lb 07 —

Prices in West 1c higher dlvd on same basis.

Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- —
fine bgs. ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried coarse bgs. ton lots lb. .02½ .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb. .02½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. 15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grs., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra. lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.01 - 2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 - 2.49
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.57 - 2.79
maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.82 - —
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.02 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

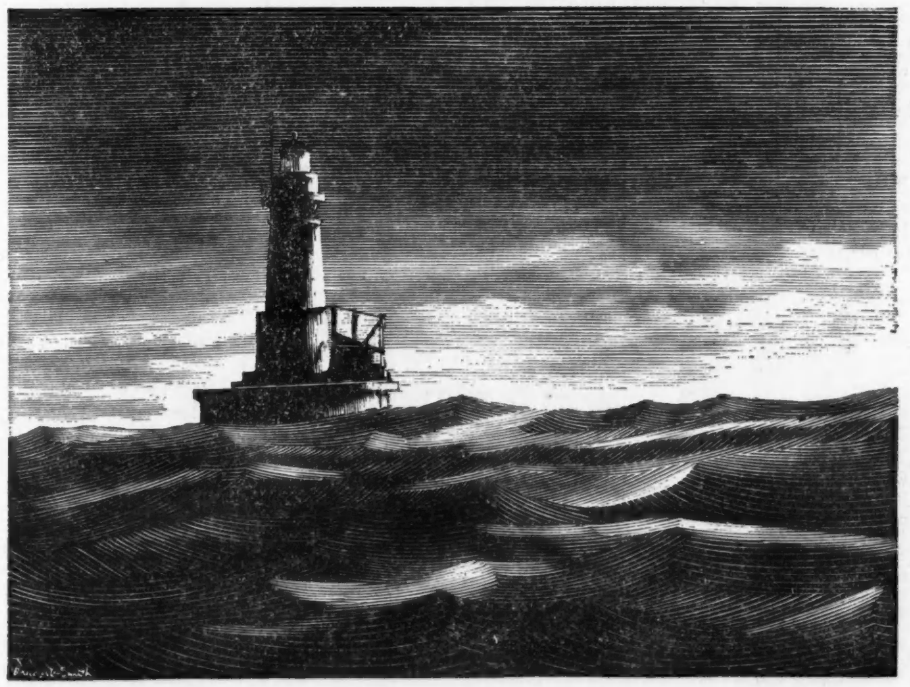
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls, works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Red, iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide)
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA works, kegs. lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Red, venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-m-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. 35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram.12.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb 15 16
Rhodinol 5-lb. cans lb 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd., kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, 100% basis lb 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib, dms., works, 30% basis lb 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb .03 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .04 - —

n-Propyl Acetate—Sandalwood

Rutin, NF, fib dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., obls lb. 49 45½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. 30 32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb 1.60 —
Sage, Cretan bgs lb. 11 —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 —
Italian, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Sago flour raw, bgs lb. .06½- .08¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. .99 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs, c.l 100 lbs. 1.17 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 .76



FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSES OF AMERICA

STANNARD ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, Lake Superior, Michigan, is located about 23 miles southeast of Manitou Island. Completed in 1883, the stone tower is built on a base of concrete and stone which stands on solid rock in 11 feet of water. The light, 102 feet above water and visible for 18 miles, protects shipping in a dangerous area on the heavily traveled trade route between Duluth and the lower lakes.

Protection for the quality of your products and the efficiency of your processes is provided by the uniformly high standards of Niagara Alkali Company products. Depend on the purity and uniformity of Nialk® Liquid Chlorine, Nialk Caustic Potash, Nialk Carbonate of Potash, Nialk Paradichlorobenzene, Nialk Caustic Soda, Nialk TRICHLORethylene, Niagathal® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street

New York 17, N.Y.

Sarsaparilla Root—Sulfur, Dioxide

Sarsaparilla root, tmp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP. bots oz.17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.35 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls lb 14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .25 - .27
nat., bgs. lb. .17½- —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .16½ —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .54 - .56
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .52 - .54
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .51 - .52
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .50 - .51
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .81¼- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .81⅝- —
500-oz. lots lb. .81¾- —
100-oz. lots lb. .82 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .57¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .59¼- —
500-oz. lots oz. .59½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .60 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.70 — —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 2.80 - 4.57
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 — —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.80 - —
76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb 12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60% grain, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd. dms. ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted, lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14¼- .15¼
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd. bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .35 - —

Sodium carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34

Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb .188 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 5.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb .18¼ —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 124.50 -129 50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, bbls. c.l., works, ton 199 50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhd., cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
tmp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 26½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32

Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd. dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
tetric, dms., 1,500-lb lots, works, lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½- —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - .71
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., zone 1, dlvd ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75
Silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .557 - .611
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.31.00 - —
USP cryst. fib dms lb. .27½- .18
gran. fib dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 46%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½- —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35

petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Sorbitol, reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.53.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .771 - .781
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.00 1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .830 - 1.049
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .78¼- .79¼
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .947 - .957
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.24 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c per 100 lbs higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .09 - .09½
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat bgs lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram, .07 - .09
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Komoi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0302- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd., bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —

Sulfur, monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equalled lb. .03¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tank, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton 132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton 127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 18.40 - —
t.c.l., works ton 36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 -32.00
t.c.l., works ton 30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton 37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¾ - —
inedible extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾ - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛ - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¼ - .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse lb. .07½ - .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l. same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ - .74
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20¾ - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½ - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
Spanish, bgs lb. .09 - —
Thymol fib. dms lb 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Metal (straits) lb. .96⅜ - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton 142.50 - —
ton lots, c.l. ton 147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Titanium, pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd. dms., works lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Toluol, petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. 35 - —
2-4 Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

Their eyes popped

when they saw the price of Sorbitol

. . . the low-cost, shortage-proof polyol with dozens of uses

COMPARE IT FOR PRICE

Take a look at the current prices for various sorbitol products . . . then compare it against the polyol you're now using!

SORBO® (70% aqueous solution)
tankcars . . . . . 15c/lb.
Pellets, resin grade; drums,
carloads . . . . . 23c/lb.

(all prices f.o.b. Atlas Point, Delaware)

An alkyd resin maker recently told us:

"We hadn't noticed how low the price of sorbitol is. It shocked us into some research with sorbitol, and now we find it has a lot of unexpected advantages."

In case you haven't investigated sorbitol, let's perform the introductions right now! It belongs to the *polyol* family, which also includes glycerin and the glycols. However, it has many unique properties of its own—not only as a raw material for synthesis, but also as a moisture-conditioning agent.

We make sorbitol from an inexhaustible raw material—sugar. There are no seasonal shortages of sorbitol—and its price has a history of fifteen years steady downward trend.

Investigate sorbitol for:

Moisture conditioning and improving quality of—
Adhesives, Candy, Cosmetics, Dentifrices, Elixirs, Tobacco
. . . and numerous other products

Synthesis of
Resins
Varnishes

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
offices in principal cities
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Triethylene Glycol—Wax, Microcrystalline

Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —

dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E, ex whse. ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.73.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.50.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .07¾- —

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - —
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5.
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, cod liver and fish liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methviviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton.95.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .40 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .74 - .76
slabs lb. .73 - .75
yellow, bricks lb. .67 - .68
slabs lb. .66 - .67
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .47 - .48
refd., bgs. lb. .50 - .51
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 90 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .57 - .58
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .79
pure refd., bgs., ton lots, lb. .75 - .76
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 - .61
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .69
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .64 - .66
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .61 - .62
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .69
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.04
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lots lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18½- —

tecquinol

Eastman technical hydroquinone

☑ a versatile REACTION INTERMEDIATE

tecquinol +

carboxylic anhydrides or acid chlorides → hydroquinone esters
alkylating agents (alkaline conditions) → hydroquinone mono-or di-ethers
olefins (catalyst) → mono or dialkylated hydroquinones
phthalic anhydride → quinizarin
sodium chlorate → benzoquinone
hydrogen → quinitol
aliphatic amines → N-alkyl p-aminophenols and N, N' bis alkyl p-phenylenediamines
Mannich condensations → bis-dialkyl-aminomethyl-hydroquinones or 2,5-dimethyl hydroquinone
benzoquinone → quinhydrone
sulfuric acid → hydroquinone-mono- or di-sulfonic acid
halogens → halogenated hydroquinones
ethyl acetoacetate → 4-methyl-6-hydroxy-coumarin
Kolbe carboxylation → gentisic acid

☑ a valuable REDUCING AGENT

Polymerization inhibitor
Peroxide-catalyzed polymerization arrestor
Stabilizer | aldehydes • acrylates • acrylonitrile vinyls • and other oxidizable materials

As a reducing agent or chemical intermediate you'll find Tecquinol a versatile processing tool. We will be pleased to send sample quantities for your evaluation. Write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE • subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; Houston—412 Main St.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Wax, microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .30 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs. lb. .90 - .92
tech., bgs. lb. .80 - .82
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, crys., 38°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. 35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
Zinc chloride, gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .12½ - —
New York lb. .13 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
leaded 25%, bgs., c.l., millsd, frt. alld. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞ - —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn. bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran dms lb 26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms. lb 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¼ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½ - —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04½ - —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works. lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb. 23 - —
Hydride ens., works lb 7.60 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½ - —

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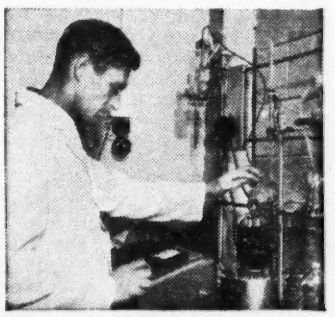
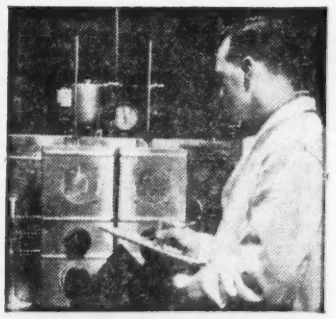
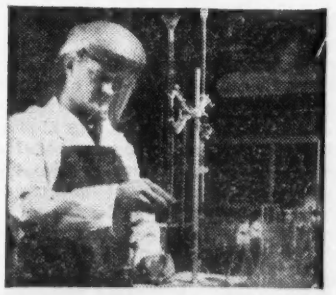
TYPICAL TESTS



BROMINE INDEX. The extreme sensitivity of this new test tells Sun Engineers when filters need changing—long before filter deterioration can affect the quality of Sun's aromatics. It assures you of both uniformity and high purity.



DISTILLATION RANGE. Every sample tested must fall within the narrow boiling range specified in ASTM Method D-850. Typical analyses show that Sun's aromatics usually have a much narrower boiling range than is required to pass this test.



PARAFFIN TEST. Sun Toluene is guaranteed to contain less than 0.5% paraffins—substantially below the ASTM maximum of 1.5%. Samples normally contain no measurable paraffin whatever.

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Volume 168 August 29, 1955 Number 9

Foreign Trade Probe

Another, and different, governmental —or political—foreign trade mission is in the offing. It is a derivative of the popular penchant of the federal legislative agencies to enter upon the functional areas of executive agencies, especially when such venturing provides at least an excuse to do some probing. The coming mission will be a one-man undertaking. The chairman of the senate judiciary subcommittee on antitrust and monopoly matters plans to hold hearings this fall in London, Paris, and Rome in an exploration of problems of United States firms' business operations abroad. The exploring, according to information from the unit, will be directed toward such things as whether those operations are interfered with by discriminatory practices and whether United States laws applying to business concerns lay handicaps upon them in endeavors to compete with firms of other countries. Arrangements, it has been said, are to be made with chambers of commerce in the three cities. Whether those groups will be such as comprise American concerns or those representing only businesses of the respective European countries or their capitals was not said.

It has not been made known what purpose is behind this latest senate probe. It does not appear to have any connection with the recent senate objection to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that the profits of American firms from foreign operations be taxed at a rate lower than that applying to profits made domestically. It is, of course, quite manifest that such a proposal, while perhaps conducive to foreign aid through investment, would not sit well in a general economic—to say nothing of a politicomic—sense in this country. It would be difficult to justify such a discrimination in the views of those who must pay American wages and salaries and community taxes and the domestic market prices of materials. It will take a deal of economic and politicomic probing to arrive at the suggested selective application of any such scheme.

In looking for discriminatory practices injurious to American business operations abroad, the senate unit should not bypass the things which American business practitioners do; even though, as in the case of the hullabaloo over President Eisenhower's act of world friendship in buying a few foreign dolls as gifts for his grandchild, the blowup is later condemned by leaders of the domestic industry. There is also the discriminatory practice of sneeringly reacting to the wishes and customs of foreign buyers. Of course, there are discriminatory practices on the other side; but just what could the United States Senate do about such things? They can be handled much better by way of the Department of Commerce.

Looking for statutory handicaps is a more promising undertaking for the mission. Those handicaps, however, are not all in the statutory area of the missionary's senatorial unit. It is true that, because of the general acceptance of the cartel system in Europe and the fact that the legislators of that continent are not of the basic belief that competition is the greatest bulwark of national economic stability, the antitrust restrictions on American firms are a substantial handicap in competition. But, the heaviest statutory handicaps are laid by the laws which are restrictive of the adequate flow of dollars into foreign markets. The missionary senator will hear much in that direction in London because of the recent increasing of the United States tariff on bicycles. He may hear something about bicycle manufacturers' planning to follow European automobile manufacturers in the locating of plants in the United States. He is not, apparently, going to be listening in any region where a similar outburst could be expected because of the, at least noisy, official interest in the fight over the importing of crude petroleum into this country.

It must be expected that the trade-probing senator will hear much about what GATT should mean in the United States. He will also, no doubt, get some pertinent information out of what he hears about the trade pacts which have been, are being, and will be set up among European countries and by them with others in Asia, Africa, and America. He may even get some useful information about such things as why British chemical traders go to Holland to get American products to be sold in Latin America. In truth, he can hear much on why commercial trade is looked upon as a much better and more desirable factor than political aid in international relations, even with so-called "under-developed" regions.

Four weeks ago, congress voted authorization of this country's membership in the proposed International Finance Corporation, with the objective of "increasing the flow of United States private investment funds abroad." About a week later, the International Cooperation Administration agreed to guarantee the investment of an American manufacturer in a French subsidiary so as to assure the ability of the investor to convert at least a portion of its return on the investment into dollars. The biggest problem in American investment in foreign trade is how to convert its dollars into foreign purchasing power. The tariff law has much more to do with the setting up of that problem than has any of the many aspects of the trust law.

Fluoridation Programs

One need not be a centenarian to recall when all that was said dentally about fluorides in drinking water was that they were bad for the teeth—made the enamel brittle and gave the teeth a jagged, discolored appearance. Various measures of that theory still exist, especially with reference to the effects of ingesting more than extremely small quantities of those compounds. That is the major reason why the present-day recommendations of dental experts that water supplies be fluorinated as a contribution to the preservation of the teeth are not universally accepted without question, even are vigorously opposed, and there is a growing advocacy of the use insead of carefully selected and supervised dosages of fluoide in tablet form for the maintenance of healthy teeth in children.

It should be clear to the chemical and drug industries that they should join with the practitioners of medicine and dentistry in the analyzing of every detail of fluoridation and the exact determining of how it should be practiced. The work of the United States Public Health Service and other research agencies in that area should be studied carefully. The findings should be given complete distribution among the practitioners and among the public. The distribution in pamphlet form through local drug stores would give the best public service. Special attention should be given to the adequate informing of community officials as soon as a fully justifiable fluoridation program has been developed.

It should be obvious that the popular idea of fluoridating a community water supply unthinkingly supports a scheme of mass medication which must present hazards. It is necessary to adduce but one reason for that allegation: under such a plan it is absolutely impossible to avoid the taking of excessive, potentially harmful quantities of fluoride by individuals who drink far more than the calculated average of water—that is especially true of children.

Problems in the Floods

Although the area struck by the water which took the place of wind in the attack by the latest hurricane on the northern Atlantic seaboard is but a small part of the continental United States, the problems stemming from the flooding have a nationwide application. In matters of direct damage, the expanse of the problems depends on what cannot be sent out from the flooded areas. Bigger problems follow and continue with respect of what must be sent into those areas. Their spread is measured by the economic and ecologic axiom that, even under the normal needs of existence today, no community can be satisfactorily self-sufficient.

So it is that all business of the whole country has a problem in the meeting of the needs of the flood-damaged communities in the northeast; because it is business, not government, not even relief organizations, that should take the lead and the biggest part in the meeting of all community needs under all circumstances. In emergencies, welfare should be primarily a matter of business concern.

Of the post-flood problems the biggest share quite naturally falls upon the chemical and drug segments of business. Health and welfare demand sanitary chemicals and medicines. Under today's conditions they also demand the maintenance of frozen supplies of foods—and the chemical industry must provide dry ice, which is particularly adaptable to that need.

There is ample evidence that the chemical and drug industries, as well as the food industry have done a commendable service in the needs of the flooded section of the country. It is evident also that they know that their problem in that connection has not gone with the receding waters and will not go with even the last trace of mud and other residue. Thus cognizant, they will remain studiously alert and contributorily active until the last trace of the post-flood problems in health and welfare has disappeared.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Business leaders concerned with the problem of government competition and how to bring about its demise are convinced that outright repeal next year of the disputed section 638 of the defense appropriation act is the only solution for the muddle in which the government now finds itself. This is the section that gives the congressional committees veto power over plans of the Defense Department to end its commercial type activities.

Although there is much to be said for the President's argument that once an appropriation is made congress has no constitutional right to veto the way it is administered by the Executive Department, there are certain facts in the matter that cannot be overlooked. They are that once the projects to be eliminated are reported to congress, as they have been recently, the door is open wide for log-rolling by congress and a slowing down of the "de-competition" program.

As was stated recently by one of the major business organizations in commenting on section 638:—"Any person familiar with how congress works knows it will be next to impossible to eliminate activities that really count. No doubt some trivial operations will be discontinued, but anything involving more than a handful of employees or costing substantial sums is going to stay right where it is. 'It's good for my district,' a member will say."

The Defense Department has more than thirty justifications for ending defense department activities in fields where it competes with business. The fourteen that have been reported to the appropriations committees will likely set the pattern for the way the program of eliminating competition can be expected to work so long as the section stays in the law. If the department drops its plans for eliminating any of the fourteen projects reported, it will indicate that the congressional veto is working, the views of the President on the validity of the veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Tariff Commission's Organics Data

It appears that a story carried in a recent issue of the OPD on the Hoover commission's paperwork management report has been misunderstood in some quarters of the chemical industry. Some people gained the idea from the story that the Hoover commission considers the synthetic organic chemicals report of the Tariff Commission to be needless or useless.

This is unfortunate because no such thought was intended to be conveyed. What the story said—and meant—was that a task force of the commission had uncovered instances of needless and useless reports and then went on to add that the committee also listed a number of reports that should be worked over for possible savings in money and reductions in burdens on industry. The Tariff Commission's report was the first one on that list.

Possibly a different choice of words might have made this more clear, but in any event the commission didn't take a dim view of the value of the synthetic organics report, but merely thought it should be examined along with 168 other reports and various types of paperwork burdening industry to see whether some changes might be desirable.

Fertilizer Uses on Grazing Lands

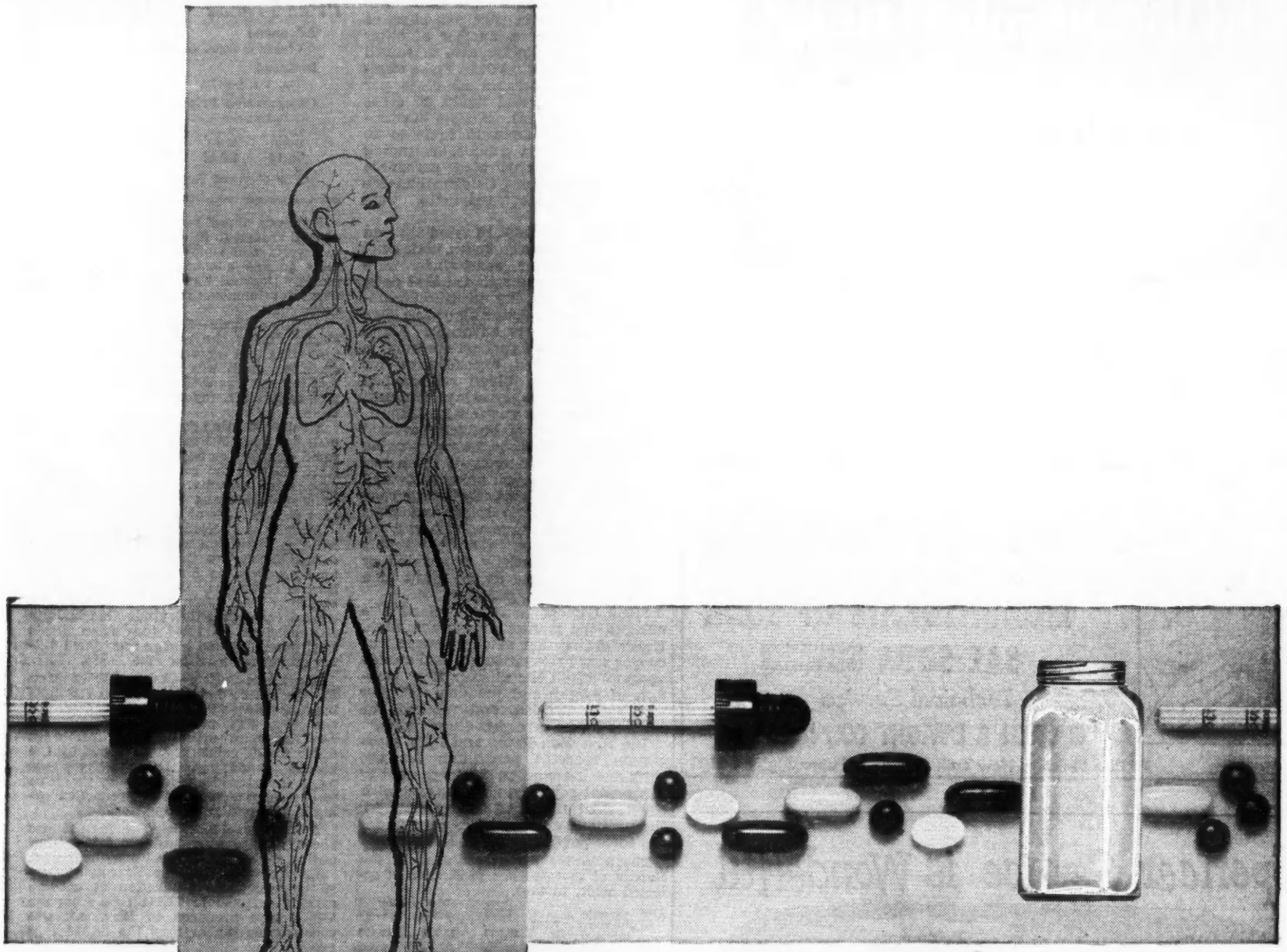
Agriculture Department experiments with fertilizer uses are pointing the way to opening up millions of acres of western lands to summer grazing, which now are of limited use because of unpalatable brushes and weeds. Test applications of ammonium nitrate at the rate of sixty pounds of nitrogen per acre on seeded range lands in Lassen National Forest, Calif., which were previously in sagebrush, resulted in an average increase of 60 percent a year in forage over a three-year period.

The greatest increase in yields of forage—about 100 percent—occurred during the second year after fertilizer was applied. During the first and third years, yields increased about 25 percent and 55 percent, respectively. The big second year increase was made possible by a high retention of nitrogen in the soil, due to a short growing season and minimum air and leaching losses that occur in this high-altitude region. The experimenters also applied fertilizer at rates of thirty pounds, and 120 pounds per acre, but found that sixty younds gave most satisfactory results.

Foreign Aid Revamping Urged

The United States Chamber of Commerce is advocating a "new look" at foreign aid and cites some pretty good reasons for so doing. One of these is the cost—more than $50,000,000,000 to date. Another is the shift of emphasis in foreign aid from Europe to Asia, but the major reason is the prospective state of world affairs.

Time and again, it is noted, top government officials have said that our national security programs must be geared to the possibility of many years of international tension. This lends a new perspective to foreign aid. Planning should be long-term rather than year-to-year, especially since the underdeveloped countries of Asia present problems entirely different and much more difficult than those of industrialized Europe.



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Heavy Chemicals

The announcement two weeks ago slating increases in soda ash effective October 1 levered a number of other changes in the alkalies, also scheduled to be effective on that date. Flake caustic soda was increased 25 cents per hundred pounds, and liquid, 10 cents per hundred pounds. Sodium bicarbonate was raised from 10 cents to 20 cents per hundred pounds, depending on grade. Monohydrated carbonate was also increased. Calcium chloride and sodium sesquicarbonate were higher.

The trade also kept in mind that on September 1, prices on borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds were scheduled for increases. On that date, barium carbonate, barium chloride anhydrous and crystal, and blanc fixe have also been slated for advances. Alkali producers reported that recent margins have not justified expenditures for plant expansions, which are deemed necessary due to growing demand; hence, a price rise was felt justified.

Another aspect of business favoring increases at this time was continuing strong demand for many of the heavy chemicals. The rayon industry figured strongly in the currently heavy consumption of caustic soda, and glass makers kept up large volume call for soda ash, resulting in a tight supply for that item, partially aggravated by a continuing strike at the plant of a midwestern alkali producer.

Flood damage in New England also affected the market during the week. Heavy destruction among Connecticut copper and brass producers had an adverse effect on the already tight position of copper and products. Copper was again boosted, and reached the highest levels in eighty-three years.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 20 at 94.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 93.0 percent for the previous week and 93.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production of selected acids, in tons.

	June	May	June '54
Acid, chromic	1,376	1,472	1,206
Hydrochloric from salt and acid	13,195	13,711	10,455
from chlorine and hydrogen byproduct	13,052	12,430	13,688
	47,101	45,536	35,979
Total	73,348	71,677	60,122
Hydrofluoric	5,135	5,586	4,969
Nitric	178,428	191,743	149,383
Phosphoric, from phosphorus	115,640	123,663	112,024
from phosphate rock	145,672	183,188	127,985
Total	261,312	306,851	240,009
Sulfuric chamber	162,852	183,351	181,469
contact	1,091,428	1,189,392	926,756
spent (fortified)	56,185	73,581	55,750
Total (gross)	1,254,280	1,372,743	1,108,225

Acid, Chromic—A major producer announced an increase of 1c. per pound effective today on spot, and October 1 on contract. Carlots are newly priced at 28½c. per pound, f.o.b. works, freight equalized. The change does not affect the OPD index, which is governed by prices effective August 26.

Acid, Hydrochloric—For the month of June, new record monthly highs were reported for production of hydrochloric acid, according to the Bureau of Census. Stocks in the hands of producers at the end of June showed a slight decrease, however, from May totals, declining from May's 10,966 tons to June's 10,891 tons. Demand continued active in the northeastern section as well as in midwestern areas, but was not equal to production in the south and southwest, primarily due to heavy byproduct output in those regions.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Buying interest continued active during the week, and large volumes of acid continued to move to consumers. Producers reported that they could easily handle current business, as well as take on new orders. Prices were maintained without change.

Acid, Nitric—Demand held up well for many end uses. Steel production and fabrication continued to play an important part in the market. Supplies were readily available at prevailing quotations.

Acid, Phosphoric—The Florida phosphate strike continued at the plants of two phosphate rock producers and three phosphate products manufacturers last week, and high grades of phosphate rock were said to be leaning toward the tight side as a result of the lengthy dispute which has affected most of the Florida phosphate industry since June 1.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper cyanide, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Tin, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 27, 1954
98.47	98.47	98.40	98.53

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

However, there appeared to be plenty of acid around to fill buyers' needs during the week, and supplies of raw materials were judged adequate to cover current needs. Demand was steady, with no unusual developments reported. Prices held unchanged.

Acid, Sulfuric—Business was about steady during the week, with producers indicating that demand in fertilizer manufacturing areas was seasonally slow, but that interest was well held for use in paint pigments, steel, rayon and other applications.

Steel production for the week was estimated at 2,206,000 tons, or 91.4 percent of rated capacity, as against actual output of 2,176,000 tons the previous week, or 90.2 percent of capacity. Actual output one year ago amounted to 1,515,000 tons, or only 63.5 percent of 1954 capacity.

Aluminum Chloride—Production of anhydrous aluminum chloride in June declined slightly to 2,717 tons from 2,784 tons produced in May, according to the Bureau of Census. Output in June, 1954, amounted to 2,659 tons. Liquid and crystal (32 degree Be) production in June also declined to 1,296 tons from May's 1,512 tons, but was higher than the 1,017-ton output reported for June, 1954.

Aluminum Sulfate—A boom in business for water treatment was reported following heavy floods over a widespread area of the east, and producers reported that facilities were operating at capacity in order to fill needs brought about by the recent inundations. Demand from the paper industry also held up very well, due to currently high levels of production being maintained in that quarter.

Ammonium Chloride—The market was about steady, with business rather dull during the week. Prices were unchanged.

Calcium Carbide—The Bureau of Census reports June production of calcium carbide declined to 73,941 tons from the 74,505 tons produced in May, but was considerably higher than the 56,544 tons produced in June, 1954.

Calcium Chloride—A producer announced that effective October 1, prices would be increased from $1 to $2 per ton on various grades of chloride, depending on type and packaging. Flake chloride was slated to rise $2 per ton, newly quoted at $29 per ton in paper bags, f.o.b. works, freight equalized. Tankcar prices on liquor were increased $1 per ton, with 40 percent liquor newly quoted at $12.35 per ton, same basis.

Chlorine—A slight decline in buying interest was noted over the week, although it was pointed out that demand was still going strong, and that there had been no real summer slump, as has been witnessed in past years. Although the struck plant in the midwest was not a large factor in chlorine production, several producers thought that the strike had had some bearing on the supply position.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production figures for chlorine and alkalies, in tons.

	June	May	June '54
Chlorine gas	292,908	294,847	243,729
liquid	163,042	166,396	131,598
Potash, caustic, liquid	6,896	8,526	5,175
solid	1,767	1,729	1,072
Soda ash, ammonia soda process, finished light	225,204	234,277	207,830
finished dense	152,496	169,388	133,506
natural	58,903	58,460	39,998
Soda, caustic, 68-74% liquid	51,221	51,802	49,517
other liquid	247,261	243,742	193,989
dry	40,480	41,010	45,978
electrolytic process liquid	300,889	295,602	246,912
dry	28,235	27,780	29,501
lime soda process liquid	38,073	40,952	42,571
dry	12,245	13,230	16,477
Sodium bicarbonate, crude	416,147	442,594	378,233
finished	8,747	8,886	10,012
Sulfate anhyd. (refd.)	23,886	23,413	18,071
Glauber's salt	11,961	14,304	12,014
Saltcake (crude, coml.)	54,964	56,061	50,771

Copper Cyanide—A producer increased prices 4c. per pound across the board, following higher metal prices.

Copper Sulfate—CP sulfate was higher, at 21.4c. per pound, following increases in metal. Crystals rose to $14.50 per 100 pounds, and tribasic was increased to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Soda Ash—Following the announcement two weeks ago by one major producer that prices would be advanced on light and dense ash effective October 1, other producers began moving in that direction as well. It was strongly felt in the trade that such an advance had been warranted for a long time, due to mounting operational costs over the past few years.

It was also emphasized that the recent small margins were insufficient to allow for expenditure on new facilities, which are deemed necessary to keep up with ever-growing demand. Buying interest for soda ash during the week was well maintained, and supplies were tight, due to the continuing strike at the plant of one alkali producer in the midwest.

Soda, Caustic—The announcement two weeks ago governing price advances for soda ash gave impetus to the trend toward higher pricing of the basic alkalies in general. As a result, a large producer of liquid and solid caustic last week announced increases of 10c per hundred pounds for liquid and 25c. per hundred on solid flake caustic, to be effective October 1.

Here again, it was pointed out that narrow margins brought about by increased operational costs over the last few years had nearly eliminated prospects of building new facilities. However, it was felt that by increasing prices, plants could be expanded and new facilities built to handle the anticipated increase in demand.

New prices, scheduled to be in effect October 1, are as follows:—Solid caustic soda, 76 percent, $4.50 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $5.60 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis; liquid, 50 percent, $2.80 per hundred pounds, sellers' tanks, f.o.b. works, freight equalized; 70 percent $2.90, same basis, and 76 percent, $3.95 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, same basis.

Sodium Bicarbonate—A producer advanced prices for sodium bicarbonate effective October 1 in keeping with currently announced advances in soda ash. Granular bicarbonate was newly quoted at $2.80 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, up 20c. per hunded pounds. Powdered bicarbonate was raised 10c per hundred pounds, quoted at $2.40 per hundred pounds, effective October 1.

Sodium Carbonate, Monohydrate—Monohydrated sodium carbonate was slated by a producer to be increased 10c. per pound across the board effective October 1. This increase was necessitated by higher soad ash costs, it was said.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—Prices were slated to be increased on October 1, in accord with recently announced advances in other sodium carbonates, including soda ash.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Copper and brass mills in Connecticut were seriously affected by heavy floods, and during the week production of many items was slowed or halted altogether as plants repaired damage sustained by heavy rains and floods, particularly in the Naugatuck valley region. Some mills were reported operating shortly after the waters subsided, but others reported that it would take some time before they could get back into operation.

Meanwhile, the copper price ranged from 40c. to 43c. per pound, delivered, f.o.b. US destinations, as a major producer posted new prices effective August 27. Brass and bronze ingots, as well as brass sheets, tubes, wire and rods were all raised as a result of the higher copper prices. Spot prices in London last week still were higher than the American price, with metal listed at around 47⅜c. per pound, prompt.

Refined stocks of copper metal in this country declined again in July, and totaled 36,293 tons, a decrease of 2,240 tons under supplies in producers' hands June 30, according to the Copper Institute. Primary crude production in July declined sharply to 31,814 tons from the 90,645 tons posted in June, and refined output also dropped to 51,182 tons in July from 130,881 tons in June.

Tin—Straits tin declined last week, and was quoted at 96c. per pound, spot.

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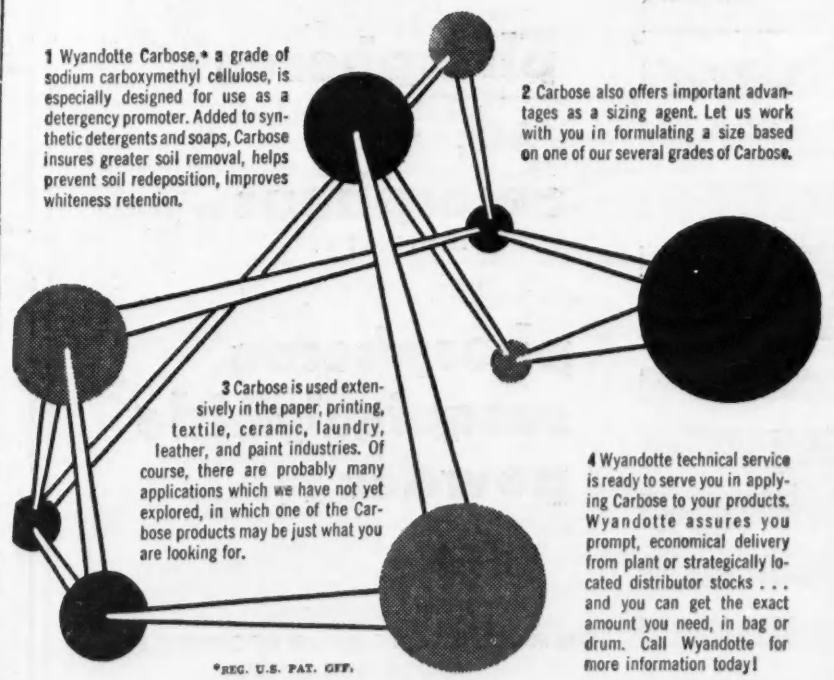

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Olin Mathieson, Others Join In Propulsion Research Plan

A joint program of applied research to advance supersonic aircraft and missile propulsion has been established by Marquardt Aircraft Company, Van Nuys, Calif.; Reaction Motors, Inc., Denville, N. J., and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. Olin Mathieson has had a substantial interest in Marquardt and Reaction Motors for the past year.

The new coordinated technical effort of complementary skills, known internally as the OMAR program, combines research, engineering, and production resources of the three organizations and, for the first time as part of an integrated plan, links mechanical experience in supersonic engine development with chemical experience in the manufacture of special fuels.

The research and development program embraces the fields of advanced rocket and ramjet engine design, improved rocket and ramjet engine propellants, and special mechanical and chemical engineering processes. It is directed toward advancing basic propulsion science and providing improved methods for the production of rocket and ramjet engines, their propellants, and related devices.

Brown-Allen Appoints

John B. Fowler, jr., president of Brown-Allen Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N.Y., has announced the following appointments to the board of directors of the corporation:—Dr. James H. Boyd, chemical consultant, New York; Carl E. Ring, president of Electrical Engineers, Inc., Union City, N.J., and Robert J. Hull, Cities Service Company, New York.

Brazilian Ceramics Plant Studied

Installation of a plant in Brazil to produce high grade ceramics is being studied by a German group located at Weechsterbach, near Frankfurt, according to the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau. Representatives of the firm report that Brazil has all the raw materials necessary for the production of top-grade ceramics.

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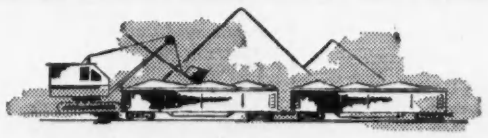

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Agricultural Chemicals

Two phosphate rock producers and three superphosphate manufacturers continued to be tied up by a strike in Florida during the week, and some concern was expressed in the trade lest stocks of high-grade phosphate rock should become tight in the next thirty days, provided the dispute continues that long. Lower grades of rock and normal and triple superphosphate were judged in good supply despite the walk-outs at mines and plants.

Another tender for Korean shipment of assorted fertilizer materials was expected to materialize within the next thirty to sixty days, thus helping further to keep the nitrogen market supply position from becoming burdensome. Previous shipments against the most recent Korean tender were said to have helped the market quite a bit.

Animal proteins witnessed little or no price activity during the week, and demand was seasonally dull, except in the case of fishmeal, where strong demand kept producers sold up and prices firm. This situation was unusual, in that normally at this time of year with the influx of new crop meal into the market, combined with slow demand, prices have usually been lower.

Pesticides and defoliants were fairly active during the period, and while business remained good in some locales, sellers noted a definite decline in consumption for most bug and weed killers. Cyanamide special grades moved extremely well for defoliation of cotton prior to picking, and sellers also reported heavy shipments of various defoliants for bean crops.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 27, 1954
110.78	110.78	110.82	110.22

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—The market for agricultural anhydrous ammonia was dull and featureless. Production of ammonia liquor in June from cokeovens amounted to 3,299,404 pounds, a decrease of 3.9 percent under the 3,431,667 pounds reported for May, but considerably higher than the 2,363,100 pounds produced in June, 1954, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production for the calendar year January-June, 1955, amounted to 18,037,145 pounds, considerably higher than the 15,859,500 pounds produced during the corresponding period of last year.

Sales of ammonia liquor in June totaled 1,786,860 pounds, a decline of 4.3 percent from the 1,867,563 pounds reported for May, but higher than the 1,262,100 pounds reported for June, 1954. End-of-month stocks of ammonia liquor rose 1.7 percent in June to 2,980,510 pounds over May's 2,929,328 pounds, and was higher than the 1,224,917 pounds reported for June, 1954.

Ammonium Nitrate—The current market was slow. One or two cargoes sold to Greece for fall shipment were expected to slightly ease the domestic supply picture.

Ammonium Sulfate—There was little doing in the market during the week, with both domestic and export business dull. Another tender for Korean shipment involving tonnages of sulfate and other materials was expected within the next thirty to sixty days.

Production of cokeoven ammonium sulfate in June declined 6.4 percent to 160,289,820 pounds from May levels of 171,251,310 pounds, but was higher than the 130,288,800 pounds reported for June, 1954. Sales declined 19.5 percent in June to 139,146,454 pounds from May's 172,805,920 pounds, but were considerably higher than the 100,186,800 pounds sold in June, 1954.

End-of-month stocks of ammonium sulfate June 30 totaled 186,727,219 pounds, an increase of 13 percent from the 165,211,352 pounds reported for May, and 101,915,221 pounds in June, 1954.

Animal Protein—The market witnessed little in the way of price activity during the week, and most items were stable. Fishmeal remained unseasonally strong, with little or none offered on spot in the Baltimore area, and producers busy catching up on contract commitments. Castor pomace remained nominal, with little offered. Fairly active demand was reported for bonemeal.

Cyanamide—Heavy rains throughout the south, with the exception of Alabama, encouraged rank growth, thus accounting for heavy orders for cyanamide for defoliation in cotton. Shipments of special defoliation types were heavy, and expected to continue strong. Good demand was also noted for granular, for use in weed control. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Phosphate Rock—At least two producers of rock continued to be affected by the Florida phosphate strike. Three superphosphate manufacturers also remained out, and there were no fresh developments in the situation following settlement by one producer two weeks ago.

The trade felt that higher grades of rock were becoming tight, and should the strike among the remaining producers of high-grade rock continue for thirty days, the situation could become serious. Already it was reported that although supervisory personnel were moving high-grade rock from stockpiles, these reserves had been substantially depleted.

Low grade rock was said to be plentiful, and producers showed little or no concern over the supply position. Superphosphate stocks as well were said to be readily available. The triple market was quiet both domestically and abroad, with supplies ample.

Potash—The market was seasonally quiet. Some slight pickup was noted as a few buyers came in early for fall mixing requirements. Generally, foreign and domestic inquiry was featureless.

Sodium Nitrate—Buying interest was dull, in accord with the time of year. Chilean nitrate stocks were being built up on the Gulf coast in preparation for the next season. Prices were steady and unchanged. It was believed by the nitrate importers that this year had been at least as good as 1954 in sales. Domestic sodium nitrate moved fairly well for industrial use, but was dull agriculturally.

Los Angeles Market

No changes were reported for inorganic fertilizer materials with prices firm and unchanged. Organic items generally weak with demand light and good supply. With the recent and good volume of trading for new crop sardine meal at $2.15 per unit of protein, both domestic and imported meals dropped to this level. It was reported that half of the expected production of new crop sardine meal has already been traded.

Pesticides

European corn borer infestation continues serious in Illinois where egg-laying for second generation is nearing its peak, according to the Cooperative Economic Insect Report. Moth emergences, while increasing in Minnesota, are still low in Nebraska and underway in North and South Dakota. Crop damage from grasshoppers is declining in Missouri but Minnesota has heavy infestations in most areas. The corn earworm was reported heavy in sorghum in southwest Oklahoma and on peanuts in Comanche and Limestone counties, Texas, and very heavy in some Colorado counties.

Boll weevils continue heavy in some areas. Texas has heavy numbers in south central and other areas. Sharp increases were reported in Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma, Louisiana, Georgia and other southeastern states. Bollworms were major pests on cotton in some Arizona counties, continued heavy in several Texas areas, and high egg counts were reported in south central Oklahoma. The European corn borer was reported on cotton in southeast Missouri and Franklin County, Tennessee. According to available records, these were the first reports of the corn borer attacking cotton in the field in the United States.

Trade sources reported that sales of most of the pesticides were beginning to show signs of slowing up. However, demand for defaliation products for use on cotton and beans continued strong, and was expected to hold up well until the harvesting season for those crops is over.

With the easing of demand for insecticides, reports indicated that prices were once again all over the lot at the dealer level, and that the firmness previously shown for most of the large volume items had disappeared with the falling-off in interest. However, most sources believed that as large, or larger quantities of pesticides had been sold this year than in 1954.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals last week continued confined to actual needs, though consumers showed a good inquiry for September forward requirements. Prices of sodium bichromate and chromate were advanced ¾ cents per pound and potassium 1½ cents for spot delivery today and contracts effective October 1 as a result of increased production costs.

Interest was fairly active in tapioca flour replacements from Brazil for forward delivery. This market has been steady at current quotations for some time and while actual sales were limited at present a resumption of business was expected after the Labor Day holidays. Offers of potato starch continued scarce as stocks were reported limited at producing centers, with some sellers entertaining higher prices for fall delivery. Buying interest in imported starch continued inactive and market was more or less nominal. Flake egg albumin was lifted four cents per pound, while yolk declined three cents.

Tanners showed more interest in tanning materials for fall and winter needs, though actual grading was still slow. Shipments of all materials were maintained at former levels, reflecting the steadiness of primary markets.

Shoe production in the United States during July declined to about 42,000,000 pairs, which was slightly higher than July, 1954, according to Tanners Council. August production, according to statements by manufacturers will approximate 46,500,000 pairs. If the output is limited to this volume it will represent a 4.2 percent reduction from the August, 1954, fall peak of 48,523,000 pairs and will be the first month in which production has been less than a year ago since 1954. Production for the first eight months of 1955 was estimated at 383,025,000 pairs, compared with actual figures of 352,523,000 for the same period in 1954 and 371,369,000 in 1953.

According to the Census Bureau some 9,344,681,000 yards of cotton, silk and synthetic fabrics were finished in 1954, 3 percent below 1953. Cotton fabrics finished amounted to 7,298,000,000 linear yards, or 4 percent less than in 1953. Silk and synthetic goods finished totaled 2,047,000,000 yards, 1 percent higher than in 1953.

In the finishing of cotton goods, South Carolina ranked first with 28 percent of the total. North Carolina and Massachusetts followed with 15 percent and 14 percent, respectively. New Jersey accounted for over 41 percent of the silk and synthetic goods finished.

Chemicals

Bichromates — Major producer announced an advance of ¾c. per pound for sodium bichromate and chromate and 1½c. for potassium for spot delivery and effective October 1 on contracts due to higher production costs.

Sulfonated Oils—Business was slow and spotty. Prices were steady at unchanged quotations.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Business was slow, as is usual at this season. Prices, however, were unchanged and steady, ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Business was restricted to actual needs. Market was firm at the recent advance of 20c. per 100 pounds. Gum was quoted at $9.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.89; dark $8.99 and white $8.73, same basis. Smaller quantity were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Buying interest was confined to immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged at the recent advance of 10c. per 100 pounds, the first in about three years. Pearl was quoted at $7.24 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.39, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply increased 278,000 bushels to 17,785,000 bushels for the week ending August 18, compared with 10,548,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin — While consumers restricted purchases to actual requirements, the market remained steady with the firmness of eggs. Prices were raised 4c. per pound and flake was quoted at $1.64 to $1.66 per pound and powder, $1.68 to $1.70 per pound, according to quantity. The technical grade was inactive and quotably unchanged at 70c. to 85c. per pound, spot, same basis.

Egg Yolk—Moderate volume of sales was reported for immediate delivery. Prices were reduced 3c. per pound in some quarters. Spot stocks ranged from $1.04 to $1.07 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Conditions in this market were quiet, but steady. Business was limited and confined to actual needs. Available stocks held by grinders were light and firmly held. Market in Maine was nominal at 7c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills and 6¾c., same basis. Buying interest lagged which is usual at this season. Stocks on spot were maintained at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Imported starch also was inactive and quoted at 7.35c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid, prompt shipment.

Sago Flour—This market was quiet, but stocks on spot were well held at prevailing quotations. Raw flour was unchanged at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Consumers continued to show good inquiry for prompt and forward delivery from Brazil. Shipments were unchanged and steady at 6¼c. per pound, carlots exdock. Interest in Far Eastern flour continued slow and the bulk of sales of late have been restricted to Brazilian grades. On spot, prices were maintained at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Cattle leather hide production in June was estimated at 2,222,000 hides, against 2,169,000 in May by Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins were placed at 886,000, compared with 863,000 in May; goat and kid skins, 2,389,000 against 2,227,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,243,000 against 2,266,000.

Chestnut Extract—Market was steady with no changes in quotations. Consumers demand was still slow. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—The market was steady with no visible changes in quotations. Fair interest was being shown in inquiries for later requirements. Shipments were held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Primary market remained steady at current price levels. Interest in replacements continued slow. African bark was offered at $69 to $71 per ton, exdock. Colombian bark was unchanged at $58 per ton, exdock, and Ecuadorian $55 per ton, same basis, prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Former prices were maintained for shipment. Buyers interest, however, continued light. Assorted J1's were quoted at $60 per ton, exdock; crushed $82, and Bombay, $56 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was scarce and merely nominal.

Quebracho Extract—Prices, reflecting a firmness of the primary market, were without change. Conditions were quiet throughout. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was offered at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Though a fair inquiry was noted for replacements, trading was quiet. Cups were unchanged at $50 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; beards at $73 per ton. Extract was available at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle — Buying was quiet, but shipments were maintained at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $99 per ton, exdock, and merchantable, $95, same basis, prompt shipment. East African extract was held at 9¾c. per pound, and South African, 10c., exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced
Egg albumin flake, 4c. per lb.
powder, 4c. per lb.

Reduced
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 27, 1954
105.39	105.39	104.60	94.62

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Petroleum Derivatives

Light tank inventories and a heightening of demand brought about a price change in the east coast propane market. The rise followed on the heels of a rise that took place on the first of August in Area Three. The present rise, to be effective on September 1, will bring the price up to .7½ cent per gallon.

Included in the price change will be increases of .5 cent per gallon for tank car prices to contract customers at New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Hastings, West Virginia. Also listed is a .6¼ cent per gallon price hike at Baton Rouge, La.

In the rest of the market, there were no visible price changes. Fall buying has already begun to make itself felt, particularly in the fuel fields. The waxes, on the other hand, which attribute a good portion of their sales to the summer market, have begun to show slight signs of decline. However, their dependency upon the summer market is not by far as great as it was once, and the expected decline will, most producers agree, be only a minor one.

The good sales of partial aromatics and mineral spirits have continued on their high seasonal level. Continued good sales to the automotive industry promise a high level for the products throughout the quarter.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Sales have continued to remain on a level with earlier quarterly figures. This was considered a good sign by many producers owing to the fact that the earlier figures had been considered some of the highest of the year. Stocks have remained good, with the automobile industry continuing to buy the bulk of the material for finishes, interiors, etc. Synthetic rubber manufacturers also have been buying in quantity. Quotations continued unchanged.

Cleaners Naphtha — No perceptible changes in this market, either saleswise, or in production. The lag through the summer, caused by the extensive use of synthetic fibre, has continued to the end. With the fall just around the corner, and the resultant seasonal decline, cleaners naphtha can lay claim to one of its weakest years. Most producers agree that something must be done to buoy up the market, but none have struck upon anything yet.

Stoddard Solvent — Little variation in this market, with no changes in quotation and little fluctuation in sales. Production has also remained stable. Continued prices are:—

Tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal., .17; group 3, .12375; Penn. western, .15; tankwagon, Boston, .19; Chicago, .289; Cleveland, .22; Los Angeles, .173; Newark, .18; New York, .18; Philadelphia, .165; Pittsburgh, .19.

Toluol—Production and supply figures continued to far exceed those of government and industrial demand. The plight of this market has changed little since the decline of government sales and producers have little hope of any immediate movement within the market. Industrial sales have shown some more life, but not enough to be of any great importance to the market as a whole.

Xylol—Though still showing the results of the immense insecticide sales this summer, xylol yet had only a fair summer sales season. Producers have not been able to attribute this to any one thing in particular. There were no quotation changes, and production remained on an even keel.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 20 totaled 264,-51',000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 265,-626,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 1,109,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 174,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 935,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 27, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Eastern propane prices will follow the precedent set by those in the group three (mid-continent) area and rise, from the present .5c. per gallon, to .7½ The rise will be effective on September 1, according to the major producer responsible for the initiation of the move. Included in the price change are increases of .5c. per gallon for tankcar prices to contract customers at New York, Boston, Baltimore and Hastings, West Virginia. Also listed is a .6¼ per gallon price hike at Baton Rouge, La. The group three price change, which occurred late in July, was started when a major producer increased prices .5c. per gallon, and was followed by other producers.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Though the week offered no particular change in the sales picture, the general story of an upswing for microcrystalline is continuing. The widening span of use is continuing in the food container field particularly. Figures cited by one producer to substantiate the growth of the market is that of wax milk containers. In 1939 there were 1,000,000 containers produced; in 1954, there were 10,000,000. There were no changes in quotations and production also remained at last week's level.

Paraffin—This product remained in fair condition. Prospects of stability through the rest of the quarter remained very good. No changes in price contracts were being considered as far as could be determined during the week. Industrial buyers spoke of stepped up buying during the next quarter. There were no price changes.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — Daily average output of crude oil and lease condensate was 6,635,-000 barrels, a decrease of 5,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,647,000 barrels were 160,000 barrels above the revised figure of 7,487,000 for the preceding week, and 912,000 barrels above the week ended August 13, 1954. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 759,000 barrels daily compared with the revised figure of 769,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending August 12 crude-oil production averaged 6,635,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,583,000 barrels daily, with runs of foreign crude averaging 807,000 barrels daily.

June crude oil production for Manitoba totalled 335,328 barrels, an increase of 89,439 barrels over May and 169,633 barrels higher than in June, 1954.

Petrolatum — Consumers have maintained steady buying interest causing the market to remain firm in most quarters. Amber and cream grades were said to be moving well, with production held at normal levels. Sunburn lotions and other skin applications have given sales a good level throughout the summer months.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Interest in LPG's continued somewhat slow although butane was firming up with forthcoming Fall demand. Stocks of propane were ample with fair to moderate inquiry. It is interesting to note that price listings have been unchanged since February, 1953, as follows:—Butane quoted .069 per gallon, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane listed .059 per gallon, same basis.

The market for fully refined, high melting point paraffin waxes was well maintained with interest steady and prices firm. The supply position was unchanged with no surplus reported for any grade. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845 per pound.140/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, posted .093 per pound. All 10,000 pound minimum. Add .007 per pound for cartons. Add .0025 per pound for export. Tankcar prices quoted .0755, .0685 and .084 per pound respectively.

Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, witnessed moderate demand with listings unchanged at 19.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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50%, °F...	315	335	334	330	355	374
90%, °F...	327	355	355	350	370	387
Dry Point, °F...	337	—	—	—	390	399
End Point, °F...	—	385	385	385	—	—
SAFETY						
Flash Point, TCC, °F...	100	103	105	103	120	140
SOLVENT POWER						
Aniline Point, °F...	145	110	134	135	184	150
Kauri Butanol No....	33	43	38	38	26	32
WEIGHT						
Gravity, °API...	54.7	46.5	49.5	50.5	55.5	49.1
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F...	.7599	.7949	.7818	.7775	.7567	.7835
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Sun Oil Elects Wilson To Key Executive Posts

Election of Joseph Townsend Wilson, jr., as assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, was announced last week by John C. Agnew, secretary and treasurer, on behalf of the board of directors. The appointment will become effective September 1.

Mr. Wilson joined Sun Oil Company as an auditor in 1941, after being employed by Price, Waterhouse & Co., a New York public accounting firm. During World War II, Mr. Wilson directed the company's accounting system for tanker operations conducted under the War Shipping Administration. He was also engaged in the administration of the accounting control systems required by wartime gasoline rationing. In 1947 he was made manager of the general accounting division of the accounting department.

Lion Oil Promotes Machen To Chemical Sales Position

Bernard M. Machen has been named assistant general manager of chemical sales for Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark. Mr. Machen has been district chemical sales manager at Montgomery, Ala., since 1949. He went to Lion in 1948 as sales representative with five years experience in the fertilizer field.

El Dorado Oil Works Becomes Subsidiary of Foremost Dairies

The name of El Dorado Oil Works has been changed to Foremost Food and Chemical Company, El Dorado Division, it was announced by Arthur P. Berry, president. The firm was established in 1892. It is now a subsidiary of Foremost Dairies, Inc.

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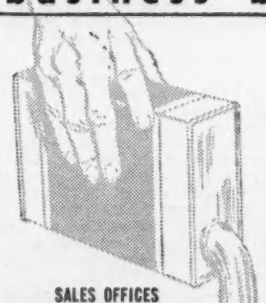

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

The only revision in this market last week took place in crude sucrose quotations. Prices for raw sugar advanced fractionally early in the week to attain the highest level of the year, and lost a small fraction of the gain on successive days. No revisions were made in refined sucrose schedules.

August demand was slightly better than July sales for many products. July buying slowed down only to a small extent, with some organics showing no slackening at all. Subsequently, the volume recouped its losses this month and was running at a high rate. Expectations were that September sales would continue to build for many basic chemicals. The impending automobile slowdown for model changeover has not changed the volume of calls for solvent materials or resin requirements. However, it was generally felt that repercussions from this direction, if any, would only be slight, and temporary. Demand in the coming months was expected to be quite good.

Growing out of the flood disasters in the east, was the realization that replacement of machines, heavy equipment, lost stocks, wrecked and flooded automobiles and rebuilding of industrial and residential communities, would result in additional requirements of many basic chemicals.

Solvents that might get more attention from this direction through paint and industrial finishes on equipment were already enjoying good market activity. These markets include ketones, alcohols and esters. Ethanol, acetone, butanol, and butyl and ethyl acetates are reported moving well.

Formaldehyde, PE and refined glycerine still got a good number of inquiries from synthetic resins. CMC moved at a steady rate. Demand for glycols was good. Antifreeze demand was strong for ethylene glycol and methanol. Lactose demand was fair. Methylamines were doing very well.

Acetone—A firm demand continued to hold activity up at a good level. Producers were selling their production of acetone without any difficulty. There was still ample material available due to additional producing facilities that have come into the market in the past year.

The price structure of the market appeared sound enough as a result of the volume of sales. General solvent call has been good and has not shown any indication of reduced activity.

Alcohol—This market was doing well, according to producers. Demand remained at a strong level and was spread out among many different consuming channels. There was good solvent use and chemical use, as well as good outlets in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

The price picture for ethanol was firm. It was said to be a rare occasion now, when a producer resorts to shading of the market price to get extra business. Most trade sources were of the opinion that alcohol schedules were more likely to go up than down. No immediate revisions were forseen.

Butyl Acetate—Demand for this ester remained good. Producers moved whatever production they had right out to lacquer outlets. Solvent demand was holding up to a good level. Most suppliers looked for the pace to keep up in the weeks immediately ahead. The price structure was firm and unchanged.

n-Butyl Alcohol—Producers of fermentation material related that demand was very good. Consumers were buying the butanol as fast as it was being made. The market was in a firm status.

CMC—Producers indicated that this market held to a steady pace. It was said that the soap and detergent producers were slowly and spasmodically coming back into production after summer vacation periods. Prices were firm at former levels, quotations of 65 percent grade being 37c. per pound in carlots, and 41c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for solvents and lacquer materials in general was at a good level and well sustained. The ethyl ester was moving in a volume compatible with the overall level of business. Producers were selling what they expected to sell. The pace was considered quite satisfactory and was felt likely to hold up. Prices were firm without change.

Formaldehyde—Whatever easing of demand was seen in July, the market quickly recovered most of the ground this month and activity continued to roll right along, trade sources related. Production was running at a high level and moving out just as quickly to fill incoming orders.

Trade sources looked for the continued pace in synthetic resin demand to sustain sales here. The resins were not only going well for paints and industrial finishes, there was also a high degree of activity in formaldehyde for adhesives in the plywood bonding field.

Glycols—Demand for these polyols remained at a good level. Producers related that industrial consumption of glycols for synthetic resins and polyesters was good and holding to a steady rate. Ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol and the propylene glycols all moved well in this direction.

A strong antifreeze demand kept a substantial volume of ethylene glycol flowing to canners for the current season. It was said that antifreeze glycol was likely to remain in tight supply for the rest of the year. Most sources felt that filling of pipelines would go on that long this year. The increasing number of cars on the road are contributing to the heavy antifreeze call.

Glycerine—Refined glycerine was very active in the market. Demand was strong and coming from different directions equally well. The call from synthetic resins has given the market a lot of sales. Producers relate that there has been no significant sign of any slackening in buying interest from that direction.

Refined glycerine also moved well to pharmaceuticals, cellophane and explosives. Price schedules were firm at previous listings. Crude glycerine was becoming a little more abundant. Suppliers indicated the market for crude was getting a little weaker as the pressure eased off. Current offerings were still at 21c. and 23c. nominally. However there were reported to be few sales at that level. Buyers were said to be offering to buy at 20c. and 22c. for soaplye and saponification material.

Crudes were not felt to be abundant currently. But, there was no shortage and a good volume of material was on its way from the Argentine. Thus, most of the market needs would be amply covered.

Lactose—There were no significant changes in the market during the past week. Demand for crude grade was presently slow due to the seasonal lull in general pharmaceutical activity. It was felt that penicillin demand will bring the volume up somewhat after Labor Day.

Trade sources indicated that the call for lactose for use in animal feeds was holding up fairly well. There was some activity for crude grade going in this direction and fermentation grade too. The crude was quoted at 15c. to 15½c. per pound in carlots, while fermentation grade was at 8½c. per pound.

Demand for edible and USP lactose was reported to be fair. Prices were unchanged at 22c. per pound in 30,000-lb. lots for edible and at 24c. for the same volume of USP material. Imports of lactose continued to come in; but, producers related that their prices were closer in line with imported grades and the competition was less keenly felt. This was particularly true of mid-western areas where freight costs, added to f.a.s. prices, made imported lactose less competitive.

Methanol—Producers described this market as firm. Some sources have indicated that they would rate methanol as being in tight supply. Other makers have said that the market was very strong, but, there was enough material available for current demand.

The situation seems to indicate that

Price Trends

Advanced
Sucrose, crude, 0.52c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 27, 1954
130.91	130.91	130.96	132.06

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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most producers had enough methanol to take care of immediate contract needs. However, they were unable to take care of much extra business. Most producers agreed that there were no surpluses around.

The firm demand was resulting from both good industrial call and excellent sales for antifreeze. Sustained activity for formaldehyde and synthetic resins was the prime source of strength for industrial outlets. However, there were other solvent and chemical uses for methanol that added to the call. The antifreeze outlet has spurted upward in recent weeks, as the canning season reached its peak. Antifreeze needs were expected to continue through next month. Industrial requirements, are more closely tied to overall business trends, but, were felt likely to continue at a good rate. No price revisions were contemplated presently.

Methylamines—The market for these amines was doing very well. Suppliers stated that demand stood up well. The three isomers, mono-, di- and tri-, all moved at a consistent pace. There was a good seasonal call for dimethylamine for use in 2, 4-D esters. The producing season for herbicides is slowing down now. However, a steady demand from various users was expected for dimethylamine and the other isomers. Prices were all firm and supplies were adequate for consumption.

Nitroparaffins—Demand was still stronger than the available supply for the basic materials and nitroparaffin derivatives. New production of basic nitroparaffins is coming into the market very soon. A plant for derivatives is due in later in the fall. Price schedules for basic materials, such as nitromethane, nitroethane and nitropropane, were firm without change. It was said some adjustments in schedules were slated to take place later when new production of the derivatives comes in. The reductions scheduled for that time will be mostly in the derivatives, it was added, such as 2-amino, 2-methyl, 1-propanol.

The market for AMP was said to be promising, as are many of the nitroparaffins and their derivatives. One good market for AMP was as an emulsifying agent where it has received broad interest from floor wax producers, it was said.

Sucrose—Price schedules of crude sucrose, or raw sugar, were advanced fractionally last week. Quotations for crude reached 6.05c. delivered New York, which represents the high level for the year thus far. However, in later days of the week, the price eased back to 6.02c. No revisions were noted for refined white sugar. Adequate supplies of refined were available to take care of present consumption levels.

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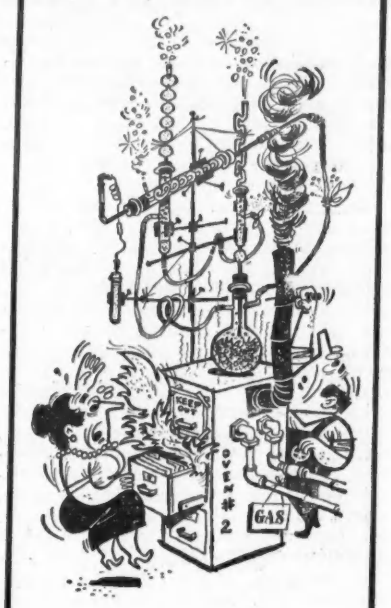

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Diamond Black Leaf Staff Shifted to Cleveland Offices

Headquarters staff of Diamond Black Leaf Company, manufacturers of pest-control products, was transferred last week from Richmond, Va., to newly-established and expanded offices in the Union Commerce Building at Cleveland, Ohio.

In making the announcement, J. W. Kennady, general manager, said this centralization of management functions and administrative activities in Cleveland is part of a long-range, company-wide program designed to coordinate more effectively the manufacture and marketing of the company's integrated lines of insecticides and pesticides for commercial growers and home gardeners.

Product development and research activities of the firm will continue to be conducted at Richmond, where the company maintains a district sales office and operates one of its four formulating plants.

Australia Opens Biggest Paint Plant

Australia has opened the biggest paint plant in the commonwealth at Sunshine, near Melbourne, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. A 1,500,000, fourteen-acre installation, it can produce almost 2,000,000 gallons of paint annually—700,000 gallons of alkyd and other synthetic resins and 1,100,000 gallons of other varnishes.

Velsicol Fills Washington Post

C. E. Campbell, former director of research extension for United Fruit Company, Boston, has been appointed technical representative for the Washington, D. C., area by Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago. Mr. Campbell will be responsible for maintaining contact between his firm and the various agencies of the federal government. Mr. Campbell previously served on the research and extension staff at Cornell University and with R. T. Vanderbilt Company, New York.

Pigment Duty Increased

The Dominican Republic has increased the import duty rate on pigments in paste form to $6 per 100 gross kilograms, but not less than 40 percent ad valorem, according to the Department of Commerce. Not included in this increase, however, are white lead, red lead and zinc oxide.

ADM Appoints S. Ken Tyson Assistant Manager at Chicago

S. Ken Tyson has been appointed manager of the Chicago office of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company. Thomas R. Procter, former head of Procter & Johnson, is manager of the ADM Chicago office, serving in the capacity since 1953.

Mr. Tyson, a twenty-two-year veteran of the paint industry, joined ADM in April, 1954, as a technical sales representative and moved to Chicago four months later. Prior to joining ADM he was vice-president and general manager in charge of western operations for McCloskey Varnish Company.

Bids Wanted

Fine chemicals, 8,950 bots., 1-lb., sulfuric acid, photographic grade, 90 dms., 100-lbs., alum potassium, photographic grade, 1,960 cntrs., 5-lb., ammonium thiosulfate, anhyd., colorless crystals, photographic grade, 13,200 bots., 5-lb., acetic acid glacial, photographic grade, 1,015 cntrs., 5-lb., boric acid, photographic grade, 665 cntrs., 1-lb., citric acid, photographic grade, type I, crystals, 4,418 cntrs., 1-lb., potassium bromide, photographic grade, white crystalling gran. or powd., 2,915 cntrs., 1-lb., potassium bichromate, photographic grade, crystals, 502 cntrs., 5-lb., potassium ferricyanide, photographic grade, 90 dms., 100-lb., sodium bisulfate, photographic grade, white crystalling powd., 3,352 cntrs., 5-lb., sodium metaborate, photographic grade, white crystals, 175 bots. 1-lb., sodium sulfide, photographic grade, 355 dms., 100-lb., sodium sulfite, photographic grade, anhyd. white gran. powd., 720 bots., 1-lb., trioxymethylene, photographic grade, fine white powd., 1,655 cntrs., 5-lb., ammonium chloride, photographic grade, white, odorless gran. or powd., 210 cntrs., 1-lb., sodium bisulfate, photographic grade, colorless crystals, 1,200 cntrs., ½-lb., sodium sulfocyanate, photographic grade, colorless, diliquescent, Rome AF Depot, Att. MR PSA, Griffis AFB, Rome, N. Y.

Hydrochloric acid, 20,000 cbys., 50-lb., tech. (muriatic) inorganic formula HC 1, specs. O-A-86-Amend 1, inv. 189-47-56B, Sept. 8, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.

Paint, 1,300 gals. red deck, oil type, interior Spec. MI L-P-18210, (Ships) inv. 383-111-56B, Sept. 19, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Peanut Oil Quota Change Announced by Indian Gov't

The government of India has issued an additional export quota of peanut oil equal to 7.5 percent of individual shippers' best years' exports for shipment by the end of October, according to a report from the American Embassy, New Delhi. The export duty on peanut oil has been raised from 100 rupees to 150 rupees per long ton ($18.75 to $28.12 per short ton). A further quantity of 20,000 long tons (22,400 short tons) of peanut oilcake, expeller variety, has been released for export to the end of September.

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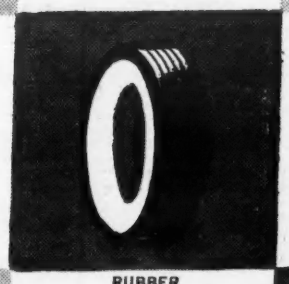

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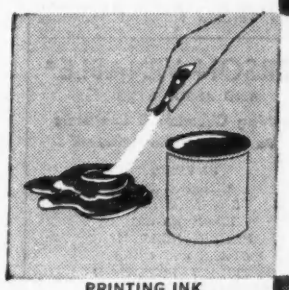

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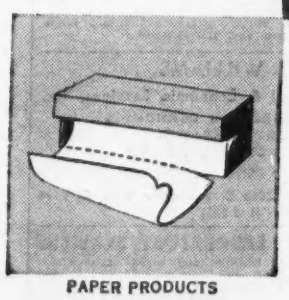

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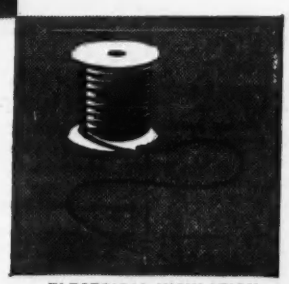

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Coal Chemicals

Refined naphthalene in balls and flakes for wholesalers and jobbers advanced last week. Material in barrels and cases was increased 1¾ cents per pound and one pound packages were up 2¼ cents per pound. The market status of tar acids, light oils, and most intermediates was one of firmness and good sales volume. Many producers indicated that the overall business picture, which is very good, can also be seen in the various coal chemicals markets.

Demand levels for benzol and other light oils were reported holding up very well. A balanced market in most quarters was in evidence. Competition with petroleum derived aromatics has been more noticeable in recent weeks, but a fairly even pace in most areas was being maintained. The toluol market has been in good condition for some time. Xylol sales in some areas were better than in others. Some surplus material was available in one or two areas.

Activity for the tar acids was generally expected to hold up as long as cresylic resin demand lasts. Several grades of cresylic acid and cresols of high meta-para content were said to be in short supply. Producers were running all the raw material they had to the full extent of their production capacity. But demand from cresylic resins and other outlets was just too much for the amount of cresylic available.

The heavy call for phthalic anhydride continued. Aniline was another intermediate that got a good boost from automobiles via the synthetic rubber industry. Improvement in textiles has strengthened the market for dyestuff intermediates.

Steel operations in the week ending August 28 were scheduled to be at 91.4 percent of theoretical capacity, or an index of 137.3, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,206,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,176,000 tons actually produced the previous week, 2,190,000 tons one month ago, and 1,515,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The benzol price was considered secure at its current level. There was no indication that quotations were likely to move in either direction. Demand levels were holding up relatively well. Producers were selling their output at rates consistent with overall business levels. Some increases in demand have been noted and some easing of requirements was also seen. A balanced market in most quarters was in evidence and not too much change was expected.

Production has maintained adequate levels because of the high steel production rates. The outlook for benzol in synthetic rubber was good. Styrene plastics were holding up well. In some areas insecticide needs were holding their own, especially with exported material. The movement of benzol for synthetic phenol was improving gradually. Ample supplies were available to take care of the current demand rates.

The production of industrial and specification grade benzol in 1954 (including that produced from petroleum) was 257,000,000 gallons compared with 273,000,000 gallons reported for 1953. Sales of benzol in 1954 were 202,000,000 gallons, valued at $83,000,000, compared with 233,000,000 gallons, valued at $96,000,000, in the previous year, according to the Tariff Commission.

Creosote—Prices were firm and unchanged. There were signs that the railroads were starting to buy in slightly greater quantities. Demand, on the whole, was not significantly higher, however. There were ample supplies to take care of all consumption requirements, according to producers. Creosoting operations were reported less than those one year ago. Production of creosote in 1954 was 118,00,000 gallons, a decline of 18.6 percent from the 145,000,000 gallons reported for 1953.

Cresols—Most grades received fairly good attention. The high sales rate continued to sustain a market of considerable strength. Of the various grades, meta-para fractions have been moving at about the best comparative rate in the past few months. Cresylic resins producers maintained the most active interest in these fractions.

Some of the grades in demand were expected to remain in a tight supply position for awhile. All the raw materials that were available were being processed; but there just wasn't enough capacity for tar acids to take care of the entire call, it was said. The total output in 1954 of all tars and tar crudes amounted to 766,000,000 gallons, a decrease of 15.0 percent from the 901,000,000 gallons reported for 1953.

Cresylic Acid—Production of tar acids from crudes was running at full capacity with all sources, it was said. Domestic producers reported that demand has maintained a very high level for some grades of acid. Consumption of material continued to equal, and in some cases, surpass the total production in some quarters, trade sources reported. Material was still rather tight.

A few sources did not expect a great deal of change in the price situation in the immediate future. The slack-off in the automobile industry because of new model changeovers has not become a general thing to date, but one or two manufacturers have closed out certain models, sources indicated. Demand was still very hight from this area, however.

Shortages in the supply of ADF cresylic were also noted by suppliers. Consumers who formerly were unwilling to buy imported material were now seeking some grades. This was an indication that many users were not getting the necessary material through the usual sources of supply. Prices held firm.

Naphthalene — Refined naphthalene in balls and flakes for wholesalers and jobbers advanced in price last week. Material in barrels and cases was increased 1¾c. per pound. The new listing for barrels, carlots is 15½c. per pound. Fifty pound cases, carlots, are at 15¾c. per pound. Material in one pound packages, carlots, advanced 2¼c. per pound to a new listing of 18½c. per pound.

New production of phthalic anhydride in Europe has not come into the market as fast as it was expected, trade sources reported. This has caused some demand for exported naphthalene. Hot-pressed material offered here has been at consistently higher prices as the market firmed both here and abroad. While there was still product reported at the 6¾c. price, most of the material was moving at a price of around 7c. per pound.

Crude naphthalene production in 1954 amounted to 295,000,000 pounds, compared with 276,000,000 pounds in 1953. Sales of crude naphthalene in 1954 were 224,000,000 pounds, avlued at $10,000,000, according to the Tariff Commission.

Phenol—There was a good supply of material available, it was reported. Demand for synthetic material has improved steadily since the beginning of the year. Current activity was described as very good, with technical grades of natural phenol moving along at a consistent pace. Natural material has moved along at a pace consistent with the activity in tar acids. These technical grades represent only a small part of the total phenol output. Synthetic phenol and other natural grades were also moving very well.

Pyridine — Slight improvement was noted in the market for 2-degree material last week. No drastic change for the bet-

Price Trends

Advanced

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Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 27, 1954
114.74	114.74	114.73	114.57

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 28, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,027,847
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	37,149,331
Benzol	gals.	3,553,414
Coaltar	gals.	16,293,718
Creosote oil	gals.	910,379
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,510,834
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	23,430
Toluol	gals.	693,935
Xylol	gals.	186,439

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ter was seen by producers, however. Sales remained on a fair level. Prices were firm at the 75c. per pound listing. Total production of pyridine for 1954 was 232,000 gallons, according to the Tariff Commission. Sales in 1954 amounted to 281,000 gallons, valued at $393,000.

Toluol—Competition with petroleum derived aromatics has been more noticeable in recent weeks, sources reported. Demand remained at a fairly even pace in the past few weeks. Increased output has come available from the higher steel operating rates. Larger light oil output left ample room for improvement in the market. However, conditions have not changed much during this quarter and producers generally expected the status quo to hold through the remainder of the year.

In 1954, production of touol amounted to 159,000,000 gallons, compared with 156,000,000 gallons in 1953. Sales of toluol last year were 126,000,000 gallons, valued at $37,000,000.

Xylol—Producers were moving a good volume of material to handle the steady demand prevalent in this market. There was ample production to take care of overall consumption. Frequently, material is not available in the area which requires it, trade sources reported. Conversely, there were areas with surplus amounts of xylol. Price schedules of this material are firm with no revisions anticipated for some time to come. In general, the market was considered well supplied.

The output of xylol last year was 110,000,000 gallons, or slightly less than the 113,000,000 gallons reported for 1953. Sales of xylol one year ago totaled 66,000,000 gallons, valued at $18,000,000, according to the Tariff Commission.

Intermediates

Aniline—High sales activity from the large business being done in the rubber industry was a bulwark for aniline and many other chemicals that move in volume to rubber. The sales situation has been good for the past several months and is expected to continue for some time. No price adjustments were noted.

o-Dichlorobenzene — There was no significant change in this market. Demand was fair, according to some sources and was reported as good by others. Prices were firm at former listings. No immediate revisions in schedules were anticipated. Adequate supplies were readily available to take care of consumer requirements.

Hydroquinone—The technical grade material was moving very well. Demand from the rubber industry held up to a good level. Producers expected that sales would remain at a satisfactory pace as long as activity in the rubber industry held up. Prices of hydroquinone were steady at previously established listings. Adequate supplies were readily available.

Maleic Anhydride—Steady demand from synthetic resin producers helped to firm the maleic market. Polyesters outlets also maintained an active interest in maleic material. Total demand has held up to fairly good levels, trade sources reported. Production volume this year has been at a consistently good level. There was enough material available, according to suppliers, to meet any demand that should come along. Prices were firm without change.

Phenyldiethanolamine—No real changes were noted here. The material is a specialty item that does not add up to a very big volume. There has been a little consumer interest lately. Prices were unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride—Conditions in this market were unchanged. Producers were receiving a heavy call from alkyd resins and plasticizers. Some of the demand was felt to be inventory buying. There was also a certain amount of normal increase in necessary inventories to take care of expanded demand levels.

The high level output in the automobile industry had caused the alkyd demand increase, trade sources noted. There has also been a little extra call because some consumers wanted to protect themselves against a possible increase in phthalic anhydride prices. Higher crude naphthalene prices prompted this thinking. The tight market situation is expected to last for quite some time, producers indicated last week.

Salicylic Acid—Demand was said to be rather quiet throughout the market. Inquiry for material was slight, and most producers making salicylic acid were going along with the needs of consumers. Current price listings show crude salicylic in drum carlots at 35c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, 36c. Sublimed technical grade in drum carlots is listed at 37c. per pound, and less carlots is listed at 41c. per pound.

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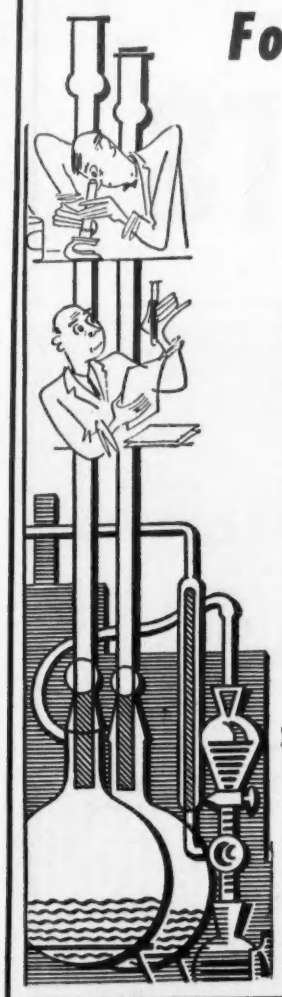

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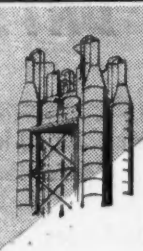

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Atomic Research Reports Made Public by Government

As an aftermath of the atoms-for-peace parley in Geneva, Switzerland, the government last week released 961 non-classified atomic research reports. The action, the first in a program to make way for wider industrial participation in atomic research and development, was taken by the Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission.

About a third of the 961 AEC reports have had limited circulation in the past, but most of them have not been published previously, Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks said. The reports cover many areas of scientific and industrial interest including chemistry, geology, metallurgy, mineralogy, ceramics, instrumentation, physics and reactor technology.

They range from general studies such as "Fission Products Utilization" to such titles as "Radiation Stability of Plastics and Elastomers," "Surface Preparation of Zirconium for Brazing," and "The Titanium-Vanadium System." AEC will turn over to Commerce on a continuing basis reports of new research as well as additional reports of earlier research as they are released, Mr. Weeks said.

The 961 reports released last week are listed in a "List of AEC Research Reports for Sale," which may be obtained free from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

DuPont Seeking Ruling

A petition has been filed with the Food and Drug Administration by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., asking the establishment of tolerances for residues on certain agricultural crops resulting from the use of methoxyclor. The proposed tolerances ranged from two parts per million on dried seed of cereal grasses to 125 parts per million for grass crops (pasture and forage grasses).

APMA President Announces

—*Continued from page 7*

their work and to bring them into closer contact with member firms. Hubert E. Boyden, Wm. H. Rorer, Inc., will head the eastern section of the production committee; Harold C. Johnson, Laboratories, the central section, and Joseph G. Galindo, Stuart Company, and Dr. J. Albert Raynolds, Riker Laboratories, Inc., will act as co-chairmen of the western section.

Dr. W. H. McLean, Merck & Co., is to be chairman of the eastern section of the marketing committee, with Pierre A. deTarnowsky, Mead Johnson & Co., chairman of the central section, and George Fox, Boyle & Co., and Fred W. Marquart, Hyland Laboratories, co-chairmen of the western section.

Dr. George H. Schneller, Wyeth Laboratories, a division of American Home Products Corporation, will be chairman of the eastern section of the medical and scientific committee, with F. J. Bandelin, Fint, Eaton & Co., chairman of the central section, and Dr. T. W. Green, Cutter Laboratories, and Richard E. Burgess, Don Baxter, Inc., co-chairmen of the western section.

T. P. Lewis, Walker Laboratories, Inc., will be chairman of the export committee, with Lester W. Manning, E. R. Squibb & Sons, chairman of the eastern section, Wesley M. Dixon, jr., and Charles E. Weston, G. D. Searle & Co., co-chairmen of the central section and Richard H. Steuben, Cutter Laboratories International, and William H. Manuel, Boyle & Co., co-chairmen of the western section.

Volckening on Entertainment Group

Lloyd I. Volckening, Ivers-Lee Co., will be chairman of the entertainment committee for the association's annual convention and William W. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking & Co., will serve as vice-chairman. Frank Black, Chas. Pfizer & Co., will be chairman of the golf committee; along with P. J. Cardinal, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., tennis committee; J. Mason Gaston, Merck & Co., ladies entertainment committee and F. A. Degener, Heyden Chemical Corporation, fishing committee. R. M. Yale, S. B. Penick & Co., will be chairman of the registration committee and Frank Reid, E. R. Squibb & Sons, and Norman A. Grimm, Chas. Pfizer & Co., will serve as the transportation committee.

The following men have been approved by the board of directors of the APMA as the executive committee of the board:—Kenneth F. Valentine, chairman, Pitman-Moore Company; Jack H. Boyle, Boyle & Co.; Francis C. Brown, Schering Corporation; Michael F. Charley, Standard Pharmacal Company; Dr. Robert K. Cutter, Cutter Laboratories; William B. Graham, Baxter Laboratories, Inc.; Robert A. Hardt, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc.; O. J. May, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories; S. B. Penick, jr., S. B. Penick & Co.; and Henry Wendt, jr., Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company.

Chorney Named Canadian Agent

Chorney Chemical Company, Montreal, has been appointed sole Canadian agent for J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Ltd., of England.

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Selections for Your Bookshelf

GUIDES TO EFFECTIVE PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT — Communication — Coordination—Controls. Manufacturing management series No. 218. Paper; 48 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: American Management Association. $1.75 ($1 to AMA members).

COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS OF THE FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE—Relations with Other Departments, Stockholders, and the Financial Community. Financial management series No. 109. Paper; 40 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: American Management Association. $1.75 ($1 to AMA members).

These recent additions to the AMA series of textbooks in management instruction have to do with especially timely topics. Productive efficiency is a sine qua non in industrial prosperity today. The growing population of the stockholders' world and the need for much more than average ability to deal with today's ominous aspects of credit make financial management a hard job.

The production manual covers wide manifestations of the first problem through manufacturing, warehousing and transportation, with special attention to quality control, inventory control, and relations with labor and top management. The finance manual also deals with interdepartmental relations from another angle, and reaches out to financial relations with dealers.

The two manuals measure well up to the usefulness of the AMA service in the problem of the finding, fitting, and functioning of management personnel.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING IN INDUSTRY. Paper, 257 pages, 6 x 9 inches; New York: American Management Association. $7.75 (AMA members $5.75).

This new American Management Association publication is a comprehensive report to management on the latest developments in "the office revolution." This timely volume describes graphically how automatic data-processing offers unparalleled speed, accuracy, controls, and savings for industry. It gives specific, practical information on:—How to determine whether a company should adopt electronic data-processing; how to plan the installation of an electronic data-processing system; what automatic data-processing equipment is available; how progressive companies are now using electronic data-processing in such specific fields as customer and general accounting, production planning and labor budgeting, materials handling, etc.

Also included are reports of company experience with small, medium, and large computers, a summary of the evolution of data-processing and its effect on company organization, a forecast of future developments in electronics, and a valuable glossary of programming terms.

BIOCHEMICAL PREPARATIONS. Volume Four—Cloth; 108 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $3.75.

This is the fourth volume in the series produced under the copyright of Biochemical Preparations, Inc. This organization which has for its purpose the supplying of information on reliably checked procedures for the preparation of substances of biochemical interest, and the illustration of technics of interest to students and research workers, renders in the biochemical field somewhat the same service that "Organic Syntheses" does in the field of organic chemistry. This volume, for the benefit of the reader, lists compounds of interest in biochemistry which have appeared through Volume Thirty-Four of the "Organic Syntheses" series.

In Volume Four, the principle, procedure, properties and product purity, as well as methods of preparation are detailed on some twenty-one different biochemicals. The subject index, in the back of the book, lists by volume, number and page all of the products covered in Volumes One through Four of "Biochemical Preparations."

A DICTIONARY OF TERMS IN PHARMACOGNOSY. By George MacDonald Hocking. Cloth; 284 pages, 6¼x9½ inches. Springfield, Ill. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher. $9.75.

Pharmacognosy is the science devoted to the study of those medicinal and related products of crude or primadry type obtained from the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms as they appear on the markets as raw materials, or as they appear in folk medical practice, or as they appear and function in chemical and drug manufacturing processes.

This dictionary lists in alphabetical sequence botanical or zoological generic and specific entities, family entities, official English and Latin titles, vernacular and polylingual names of plants and animals, phytochemical names, biographical data and geographical range. Looking up items in the dictionary, one may learn something of their applications and uses, the animal or plant from which they are derived, and an indication of their composition.

TRADEMARK MANAGEMENT. Cloth; 130 pages, 9 x 6 inches. New York: United States Trademark Association. $5.

This is a book written in laymen's language and is designed for businessmen. While lawyers could profitably read it, it is not a law book, as such. It tells the businessman how to manage a trademark so as to make it ultimately profitable instead of a burdensome expense.

Written by a panel of experts in the trademark field, the book tells how and why trademarks acquire value. It details the steps necessary to create, register and protect your trademark. It outlines proved methods of protecting a trademark once you have adopted and registered it.

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A NEW MOTION PICTURE, "The Waiting Harvest," tells the complete story of the participation of U.S. Steel in the field of chemicals. It is available on request in 16 or 35 mm film from Film Distribution Center, United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

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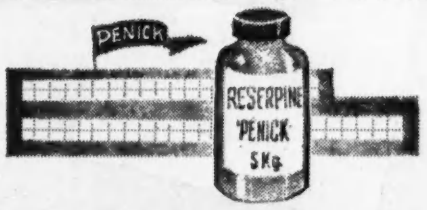
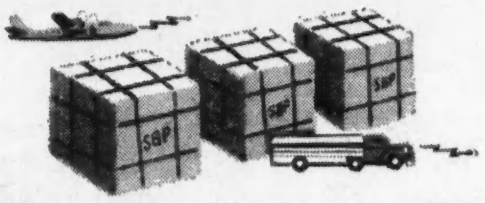
THE FACTS ON THE RESERPINE MARKET

1 Over three years ago it became evident to us that existing commercial sources of Rauwolfia serpentina would prove inadequate as world-wide demand developed for RESERPINE.

2 S. B. Penick & Company initiated a world screening program to investigate all known species of Rauwolfia as sources of RESERPINE and other related alkaloids. Staff experts were sent to four continents to uncover and obtain crude materials for our alkaloid research laboratory.

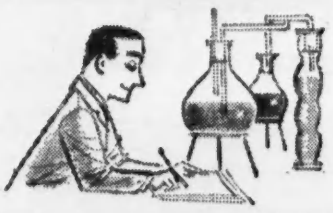


3 We became the first bulk manufacturer of RESERPINE in this country.

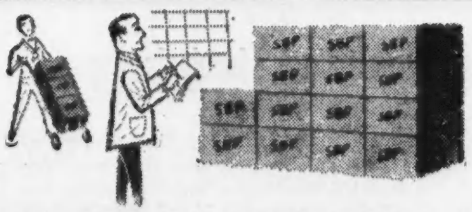


4 Our effective procurement of raw materials and diligent chemical research assure our customers of adequate and continuing supplies so they can properly plan their marketing programs.

5 The chemical and clinical data we have on file in Washington enables us to use *a choice of raw material sources for* RESERPINE. We are not dependent on any one geographic area for our crude Rauwolfia.



6 Our research in the field of Rauwolfia alkaloids is continuing. One new alkaloid, Raunormine, has been announced and is ready for commercial production.



7 Long-standing experience in alkaloid manufacture enables us to be foremost in the supply of Rauwolfia alkaloids.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

The spot market did not register any price changes last week. Trade activity continued fairly steady although there has tended to be some slowing down in the rate of demand for such seasonal items as citric acid. Inquiry for sodium benzoate was good although inventories in consumers' hands were estimated to be generally ample to cover their needs at present.

Fine chemical and drugs producers have begun to anticipate their production schedules for the coming quarter. The bulk of orders for citric acid from soft drink manufacturers has been met while production of such items as caffeine, aspirin and antibiotics and vitamins, all of which go into cold weather items is gradually increasing.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 27, 1954
66.48	66.48	67.14	68.81

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Antihistamines—The United States Tariff Commission recently reported that production of antihistamines last year amounted to 163,000 pounds with an overall sales of 57,000 pounds. Sales value was estimated at $1,639,000 with a unit value of $28.75 per pound.

Bacitracin—Inquiry for bacitracin was said to be steady. Consumption of bacitracin has been slowing rising according to some trade sources. The overall outlook was for continued diversification of uses for this antibiotic.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of bacitracin in 1954 amounted to 7,000 pounds with overall sales of 5,000 pounds and an overall value of $1,284,000. Average unit value was $256.80 per pound.

Hormones—Demand for hormones was reported to be moving at routine levels. Supplies were adequate for current consumer needs.

Total production of hormones in 1954 aggregated 28,000 pounds with sales estimated at 3,000 pounds. Overall sales value was reported at $12,013,000 with an average unit sales value of $4,006 per pound.

Isoniazid—Demand for isoniazid (isonicotinic acid hydrazide) was reported to be routine. Supplies were ample and prices unchanged.

The United States Tariff Commission reported sales of isonicotinic acid hydrazide in 1954 as totaling 55,000 pounds. Sales figures were not given.

Methionine—Demand for methionine was reported to be running at steady levels. Supplies were adequate to cover current needs while prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission has reported production of methionine (all grades) in 1954 as totaling 1,085,000 pounds with an overall sales of 748,000 pounds. Estimated sales value was $2,173,000 with a unit value of $2.91 per pound.

Methyl Iodide—Production of methyl iodide last year amounted to 6,000 pounds according to the United States Tariff Commission. Sales were reported at 6,000 pounds with an overall value of $18,000. Unit value was $3 per pound.

Neomycin—Inquiry for neomycin was routine while supplies were adequate to meet consumer needs. Prices were unchanged.

Production of neomycin and derivatives in 1954 totaled 15,000 pounds with overall sales estimated at 9,000 pounds. Overall value of neomycin and derivatives sold was $4,563,000 with a unit value of $507 per pound.

Molasses—Gulf area demand for feed molasses continued slow to moderate during the week ending August 16, 1955. The New Orleans price for blackstrap was 10½-11c. per gallon, with reported offerings slightly below this level. East and West coast prices for blackstrap continued steady with demand generally moderate. Some improvement was noted in the demand for molasses in the New England area and at other points on the East coast.

Market conditions for beet, hydrol and citrus molasses continued unchanged. Sales of Porto Rican blackstrap have been reported at 7¾c. per gallon, f.o.b. the mill.

A sugar cane crop this year of 6,900,000 tons is indicated by the USDA Crop Reporting Board. This is 7 percent below the 1954 production and should result in about 43,000,000 gallons of blackstrap. The Board further reported that pasture conditions averaged 76 percent of normal. While pasture feed was mostly good to excellent in Ohio and Mississippi River Valley States, extreme drought in Northeastern states forced many livestock on winter rations. The Central Great Plains area also suffered from deteriorated pasture and range feeds during July.

Phenothiazine—Demand for phenothiazine continued at steady levels last week. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Production of phenothiazine last year totaled 3,437,000 pounds with sales estimated at 3,749,000 pounds by the Tariff Commission. Overall value of phenothiazine sales was $1,802,000 with a unit value of 48c. per pound.

Procaine—Inquiry for procaine base and salts was reported to moving at routine levels. Demand for procaine for use in penicillin production has been seasonally paced to penicillin output. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and exected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

Production of procaine base and salts totaled 560,000 pounds in 1954, according to the United States Tariff Commission. Sales of procaine base and salts aggregated 506,000 pounds with an overall sales total of $1,531,000 and a unit value of $3.03 per pound.

Salicylamide—Production of salicylamide last year aggregated 147,000 pounds according to the Tariff Commission. Overall sales totaled 180,000 pounds with a value estimated at $215,000 and a unit value of $1.19 per pound.

Silver Nitrate—Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) totaled 5,298,000 ounces in June, according to the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the 6,873,000 ounces turned out in May and 4,909,000 ounces during June last year.

Stocks at producing plants aggregated 3,937,000 ounces as of June 30, 1955, compared to 3,690,000 ounces on May 31, 1955.

Sulfa Drugs—Demand for sulfa drugs was running at seasonally satisfactory levels last week. The Tariff Commission reported production of sulfa drugs last year at 4,157,000 pounds.

Vitamins—The market failed to record any additional price changes in the vitamin group following the most recent reduction in calcium pantothenate, the preceding week.

Overall consumption of vitamins continues to expand. During the past year virtually every vitamin price has been reduced with the result that there has been some increase in usage. The fields of application for vitamins has been ever widening and the supplementation of food products with synthetic vitamins has become almost universal.

Total overall production of all vitamins in 1954 according to the Tariff Commission amounted to 3,083,000 pounds with sales estimated at 2,225,000 pounds valued at $60,006,000. Average unit value was $26.97 per pound.

Production of vitamin A (alcohol and esters) from all sources totaled 103,845,000,000,000 USP units last year with overall sales estimated at 94,423,000,000,000 units. Sales value of this amount was $11,765,000 with a unit value of $120.05 per pound.

Production of vitamin B_1 (thiamin derivatives) totaled 259,000 pounds last year with estimated sales of 166,000 pounds. Estimated value of sales was $8,764,000 with an average value of $52.80 per pound.

Production of riboflavin (for human consumption) (100%) last year aggregated 97,000 pounds with sales of 69,000 pounds reported. The estimated value of riboflavin in this category was $2,726,000 with a unit value of $39.51. Production of riboflavin for animal and poultry consumption, however, (100 percent) amounted to 181,000 pounds with sales estimated at 118,000 pounds. Estimated value of sales amounted to $3,376,000 with a unit value of $28.61 per pound.

Botanicals

The spot market appeared to be picking up momentum in the past week as consumers began to prepare for fall production. Overall collection of domestic botanical drugs this season has been satisfactory, in the main, although as usual there were some shortages. Drought conditions in some parts of the botanical growing areas were credited with curtail-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ing output. There appears to be a definite shortage of mandrake root while collection of lobelia herb has been smaller than anticipated. Currently, however, demand for lobelia was not anywhere as strong as this time last year, it was pointed out.

The situation in imported botanicals has not changed to any great extent. Shippers abroad have been indifferent to quality specifications in many items, with the result that dealers here have been most assiduous in examining imported material. Papain and ergot continued in ample supply with consumer interest reportedly fair.

Licorice Root—The spot market continued on a quiet level. Supplies were ample for current needs while prices were firm. Consumption of licorice root, unlike many other botanical items, is fairly constant throughout the year. The approach of fall, however, was expected to give added impetus to demand from manufacturers of confectionery, an item which normally moves in greater volume during the cool weather.

White Pine Bark—Collection of white pine bark have been generally satisfactory this year and it was expected that the supply situation would be ample to meet manufacturers needs this fall. White pine bark is an old standby used in cough and cold preparations and in some quarters it was noted that consumption appears to be gaining in recent years.

Wild Cherry Bark—Collection of this bark, another standby in cough remedy formulae, also appears to have been adequate this year to meet consumers' needs. Prices were firm and consumers have already begun to anticipate their fall needs as evidenced by the stepped-up rate of inquiry noted.

Cocoa Bean Output Forecast

Total world cocoa bean production for the 1955-56 season is forecast at 1,784,000 pounds (796,000 long tons) by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This preliminary forecast exceeds the revised estimate of 1954-55 production of 1,745,000 pounds by 2.2 percent. This forecast is 11.2 percent greater than the revised estimate of 1,603,000 pounds for 1953-54, and is 12.8 percent above the production of 1,581,000 pounds for the prewar period 1935-36 through 1939-40.

GE Using Atom Products In Analysis of Chemicals

General Electric Company scientists at the Hanford, Wash., atomic plant have devised a way of using atomic energy byproducts to continuously and automatically analyze chemical solutions in the process of making the atomic fuel plutonium.

They use gamma-ray emitters inside an absorptometer to measure the contents of process chemical streams in the plutonium refinery at the huge plant operated by GE for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Samples of a chemical solution are automatically pumped to the disk-shaped lucite chamber every few minutes, then the chamber is penetrated, by atomic rays from a radioactive isotope. The more rays absorbed by the sample, the higher is the concentration of dissolved matter.

The Hanford automatic method of analysis replaces slower laboratory methods. The device also makes use of waste products. Radiation for the analyzer can come from thulium 170 and selenium 75, both immediately available, or americium 241, an element formed by the gradual decay of plutonium 241.

Purchasing Agents Group Announces Addition to Staff

G. W. Howard Ahl has joined the staff of The National Association of Purchasing Agents, resigning his position as director of purchases of Philip Morris, Inc., to accept the appointment. He will work under the direction of the executive secretary-treasurer, G. A. Renard. His experience in association work includes having been president of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York and the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Hoffmann-La Roche Constructs Lab

Construction of a pharmaceutical laboratory has been completed for Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., at its Nutley, N. J., plant. The laboratory is a three story structure equipped with an emergency generating system. This feature is a necessity because of the number of rooms requiring constant temperature and humidity and the housing of animals.

Ultra Sales Executive

Richard M. Young, jr., has been appointed assistant sales manager of Ultra Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J. Mr. Young joined the firm in 1952 as a sales representative for the New York metropolitan area. He will make his headquarters in the Paterson office and will be responsible for the sales activities of the company's field representatives.

Pesticide, Fertilizer Funds Are Authorized for Korea

The International Cooperation Administration last week issued authorizations totaling $9,647,000 for Formosa covering the purchase of agricultural pesticides, fertilizer and other chemicals.

Formosa was authorized to buy $47,700 worth of agricultural pesticides from this country and its possessions, $9,000,000 worth of fertilizer anywhere in the world, $300,000 worth of dynamite, caps and fuses from world-wide sources, $200,000 worth of creosote anywhere in the world and $100,000 worth of chemicals and chemical preparations, excluding alcohol, fertilizers, synthetic rubber and toilet preparations from world suppliers.

Industrial Dermatoses Book Is Published by Soap Ass'n

Diseases of the skin are taking a far larger toll of the nation's industrial output, in terms of lost productive time and compensation payments, than all other occupational diseases combined. This statement is made by Dr. Louis Schwartz, former medical director of the United States Public Health Service, in his book, just published, entitled "The Prevention of Occupational Skin Diseases." The book is published by The Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers.

Stressing the need to safeguard industrial workers from actual or potential skin irritants in advance, the booklet presents a study of the anatomy and physiology of the skin, and lists causes of occupational skin diseases under five main headings:—Mechanical, physical, plant poisons, biological and chemical agents.

The synthetic resin, chemical, petroleum and automobile industries rank high in a list of occupations most subject to dermatoses, the book reveals. Other industries included are food canning, rayon, rubber and glass manufacture.

Through its 152 member companies, the association is distributing the booklet to those concerned with health and safety in industry. Individual, free sample copies may be obtained direct from the association. Bulk quantities will be supplied at cost and will be obtainable through member companies. Further information may be obtained from the cleanliness bureau, Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Soluble Products Co. Has Flavor Mask for Medicinals

Soluble Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced the development of "Aquacel 126," a multiple purpose adjunct in the preparation of milk beverages in conjunction with vitamins and other orally consumer medicinals. The new product produces a masking effect over any unpleasant flavor, the makers stated.

"Aquacel 126" may be incorporated with food supplements, vitamins or other products into flavored powders or syrups. According to the manufacturers, "Aquacel 125" produces no side effect on the food supplements or vitamins used with it.

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Tariff Reductions Held Up On Dyeing, Tanning Extracts

The State department announced last week that it is holding up "until further notice" tariff cuts on, among other things, oak-dyeing and tanning extracts not containing alcohol. Tariff concessions on the extracts were negotiated under terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade last spring at Geneva, Switzerland.

Reason for the action, the department said, is that several countries which have been granted concessions by the United States have failed to announce the effective dates of reciprocating concessions for Japan.

Canada and Denmark, however, have already indicated that their concessions to Japan will become effective on September 10 and, therefore, US concessions to Canada and Denmark will go into effect on the same date.

Obituaries

O. D. Robinson

O. D. Robinson, chairman of the board of Republic Oil Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., died August 19 in Corapolis, Pa. He was sixty-nine years old. He became president of Republic in 1931 and was named chairman of the board six years ago.

Henry Clinch Tate

Henry Clinch Tate, founder and president of Cordo Chemical Corporation, Norwalk, Conn., died August 18 in Westport, Conn. He was fifty-two years old. He founded Cordo in 1938.

Walter M. Annette, former manager of the New York office of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died August 22 in New York. He was eighty-one years old.

Walter M. Chase, retired associate director of advertising for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., died August 25 in that city. He was sixty-seven years old.

Robert J. Crawford, manager of the refinery accounting department of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died August 20 in Eagles Mere, Pa. He was forty-six years old.

Reginald W. Edmonds, consultant on raw materials to the Atomic Energy Commission, died August 23 in Hanover, N. H. He was sixty years old.

Gordon Kellogg, former vice-president of American Can Company, New York, died August 16 in Chapel Hill, N.C. He was seventy-one years old.

Carl D. LaRue, botanist at the University of Michigan, died August 19 in Ann Arbor, Mich. He was sixty-seven years old. Prof. LaRue was primarily noted for his development of the form of rubber tree breeding that is in general use today.

Alfred O. Oertel, president of Oertel Laboratories, Cleveland, Ohio, died August 20 in Cleveland. He was seventy-one years old.

Robert J. Read, personnel assistant of Cities Service Oil Company at its Linden, N. J., refinery, died August 23 on the island of Dornholm off the coast of Denmark. He was sixty-eight years old.

Martin-Senour Appoints

Promotion of Richard W. Hughes to sales promotion manager of Martin-Senour Paint Company, Chicago, has been announced by William M. Stuart, president. Mr. Hughes, formerly in charge of merchandising for the company's automotive division, now will be responsible for sales promotion of both automotive and trade sales divisions.

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Movable Goods Exports, Output Kept Pace in '54

Movable goods worth about $15,000,000,000—or 8.6 percent of their total US production—were exported from the United States in 1954, according to a new report released last week by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. US export kept pace with increased production on a percentage basis—even with diminished reliance on exports of military items.

One-half of US production of flaxseed, 58.9 percent of inedible tallow produced, 46.4 percent of dry whole milk, 29.6 percent of rosin, 27.1 percent of lubricating oil, 30.9 percent of sulfur and 62.2 percent of DDT were shipped to oversea markets. The report, entitled "Exports in Relation to US Production," was prepared to answer business inquiries on the impact of exports on the US economy.

Vita-Var Corp. Develops New Shingle, Shake Paint

Vita-Var Corporation, Newark, N.J., has announced the development of a new product, known as Vita-Var shingle and shake paint. This new finish has been especially formulated for use on shingles, shakes, rustic sidings and standard wooden shingles.

Containing high-hiding pigments and tough, weather-resistant oils, the paint gives the texture of shakes, sawed shingles and rustic siding a uniform film which preserves the pleasing contrast of high and low parts of the grain, it was said. The paint is made in nine basic shades and black and white. Intermixes can be obtained by mixing one of the basic shades with white.

Washington Moves to Aid

—Continued from page 3

filed with any of the field offices of the Department of Commerce or the Small Business Administration located in the disaster areas. Application forms for certificates of necessity are available in any of the field offices The forms must be completed in triplicate.

List of Goals

The list of expansion goals for chemicals and allied products under which fast tax-write offs and loans will be granted is as follows:—

Abrasive products, acetic acid, acetone, adipic acid, adiponitrile, aniline, anthraquinone vat dyes (single strength basis), argon, benzol, benzene hexachloride (lindane) 99 percent or more gamma isomer content, benzene hexachloride (technical grade), butadiene, calcium carbide, activated carbon, carbon black, carbon tetrachloride, chemical manufacturing machinery, chlorine, cyclohexane, DDT, ethyl chloride, ethylene glycol, ethylene oxide, ethylene dibromide and artificial graphite.

Also, hexamethylenediamine, hexamethylenetetramine, hydrogen peroxide, industrial ethyl alcohol, synthetic yellow iron oxide, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, limestone and dolomite, magnesium, maleic anhydride, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, naphthalene, octyl alcohols, high purity oxygen, penicillin, perchloroethylene, phenol, phosphate rock, phosphatic fertilizers and feed supplements, elemental phosphorus, phthalic anhydride, plastics materials, potash, quinoline, resorcinol.

And, sebacic acid, soda ash, sodium bichromate, sodium chlorate, sodium cyanide, styrene monomer (including methyl styrenes), sulfuric acid, sulfur, non-cellulose synthetic fibers, tetraethyl lead, titanium dioxide, trichloroethylene, hydrofluoric acid, alkylate, alumina, aluminum, antimony, chrysatile asbestos, barite, bauxite, beryl, chromite, cobalt, coke byproducts, copper, synthetic cryolite, acid grade fluorspar, formaldehyde, glycerine, lead, lithium compounds, manganese ore, mercury, synthetic methanol, molybdenum, nickel, nitrogen, pentaerythritol, rare earth, rutile, selenium, titanium metal, toluol, tungsten ore, zinc, and titanium processing facilities.

Chemical Tank Truck School

—Continued from page 7

lasses and milk; solids such as flour and cement; asphalt; fertilizer solutions; and molten solids such as sulfur. Each main session will cover the subjects of properties of materials, design of tanks and accessories, methods of loading and unloading, safety precautions, cleaning and repairing, and legal requirements important to the commodities under discussion.

The Lake-River and General American Tank Storage Terminals will be the scenes of the field trip on the last day of the course. The tremendous growth in tank truck transportation of chemicals and other products in addition to petroleum products, which they have been hauling for many years, has made such a course as this necessary, it was explained. Tank truck operators, familiar only with petroleum, have been called upon to handle other liquid commodities and have found themselves poorly informed as to the best ways to handle the wide variety of traffic being offered them. It was at their insistence that their national organization, National Tank Truck Carriers, a conference of American Trucking Associations, is sponsoring this course.

Copra From Philippines Set Record During July

Philippine copra exports during July totaled 69,007 long tons, the largest monthly shipment so far this year, according to Department of Agriculture economist E. W. Hallowell, American Embassy, Manila. Exports were 15 percent above the previous month but 4 percent less than in July, 1954. Cumulative shipments during January-July amounted to 413,039 tons or 4 percent more than the 396,604 tons exported in the comparable period of 1954.

The country distribution of exports in June was as follows:—United States—25,799 tons (Pacific—18,752, Atlantic—4,593, and Gulf—2,454); Denmark—2,500; Germany — 1,500; France — 1,000; the Netherlands — 10,600; Sweden — 5,000; Europe unspecified — 6,765; Lebanon — 1,800; Israel—1,000; Colombia—11,001; Ecuador—102, and Venezuela—1,940 tons.

July exports of coconut oil amounted to 6,009 tons compared with 7,615 tons in May. The January-July aggregate was 39,583 tons against 33,606 tons in 1954. Shipments were as follows: — United States — 5,478 tons (Atlantic — 5,138, Pacific—340); Cuba—300, and United Kingdom—231 tons.

On a copra equivalent basis, exports of copra and coconut oil January through July of this year totaled 475,869 tons, or 6 percent more than the 449,947 tons exported in the same months of 1954.

Plastics Still Making Strides

—Continued from page 5

kyds, and 200 tons of maleic alkyds were produced in 1954, practically all of which was consumed by the paint industry.

With the rapid growth of the plastics industry in Argentina in the past few years, and the increasing consumption of plastics materials, projects and plans have been drawn up for the manufacture of newer materials. The goverenment has approved two projects, one for the manufacture of polystyrene, and the other for polyethylene film. Plans for the output of vinyl plastics are now under consideration.

In the plastics molding segment of the industry, compression molding predominates, with some 500 firms of all sizes existing in the country. There are also 100 injection molding firms, eighteen extrusion molding companies, and two firms for calendering film.

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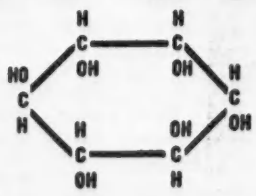

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ARGO® INOSITOL, *N. F.* is shipped in 5, 10, 50, and 100 pound containers. A summary of the recent literature is available upon request. Chemical Division, CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY, 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y.

Imports at United States Ports

New York

ACETOACTANILIDE—53 kgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Hull
AGAR—5 bls, Imco Trading Co, Kobe
10 bls, Heemsoth Kerner, Kobe
ALUMINUM SULFATE—441 bgs, Bremen
800 bgs, Antwerp
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—54 dms, Glasgow
PERSULFATE—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
AMYRIS OIL—2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—3 cns, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
52 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
38 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
ANISE SEED—33 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Vera Cruz
ANTHRACENE RESIDUE—55 bgs, L Bernard, Genoa
ANTIMONY—97 cs, Montanore Inc, Antwerp
22 bbls, J H Baumiger, Rotterdam
96 cs, Antwerp
REGULUS—250 cs, Holland Whitehall Co, Antwerp
60 cs, C Gitlan, Aniwerp
479 cs, Sibenik
APRICOT KERNELS—100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Istanbul
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
350 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
101 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
625 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
652 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, H Heide, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
600 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lagos
400 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—1,000 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Messina
ARSENIC, CRUDE—150 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,200 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Beira
600 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
736 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
BALSAM—8 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Corinto
BARBASCO POWDER—6,524 bgs, Astoria Pan Americana, Iquitos
BARIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—184 blks, Strahl & Pitsch, Assab
116 blks, R J Lepow, Djibouti
8 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Salvador
88 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
23 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Port au Prince
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
52 bgs, Havana
[illegible] bgs, Salvador
BERGAMOT OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Havana
40 cs, Delgo Aromatic Co, Hamburg
BISMUTH—74 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BONE—712 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Rio de Janeiro
991 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Buenos Aires
172 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
BLACK—400 bgs, Alexandria
BONEMEAL—248 bgs, Buenos Aires
BUCHU LEAVES—34 bls, S B Penick & Co, Capetown
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
50 bgs, Calcutta
CADMIUM—39 cs, Fred H Lenway & Co, Yokohama
CALCIUM S[illegible]E—164 dms, Meehanite Metal Corp, Genoa
CAMP[illegible] dms, Fletcher National Bank, Keelung
CAPROLACTAM—13 cs, Industrial Rayon Corp, Bremen
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, W J Bush & Co, Rotterdam
SEED—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—33 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
70 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Bahia
56 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
111 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
625 bgs, River Plate Corp, Tutoia
126 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tutoia
168 bgs, Chemical Bank, Tutoia
69 bgs, J H Schroder, Tutoia
376 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Tutoia
51 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Tutoia
63 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tutoia
250 bgs, Cornelius Products, Tutoia
525 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Tutoia
125 bgs, M Schmidt Inc, Bahia
CASEIN—700 bgs, Carlos A Sayous, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, A J Arghis, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUTSHELL LIQUID — 52 bbls, Hooker Electro Chemical Co, Cochin
CASSIA—255 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,693 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Bahia
800 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
2,766 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
CELERY SEED—173 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
89 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
85 bgs, Wm E Martin, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—513 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
200 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Genoa
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
100 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
30 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—15 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Keelung
60 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
10 dms, Melanol Corp, Keelung
35 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Chilung
10 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Chilung
6 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Chilung
20 dms, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Chilung
15 dms, Melanol Corp, Chilung
20 dms, French American Banking Corp, Keelung
17 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
11 dms, London
CLOVE—200 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Tamatave
450 bgs, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
400 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
50 bls, Max Van Pels, Zanzibar
80 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Zanzibar
200 bgs, A G Dunn, Tamatave
200 bgs, Tamatave
OIL— 23 dms, Gillespie & Co, Taratave
9 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
COALTAR—9,508 tons, Koppers Co, Middlesbrough
COBALT POWDER—4 cs, C Hardy, Havre
COCO[illegible] OIL—255 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Manila
3[illegible]s, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
998 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
325 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
416 tons, Manila
COD LIVER—757 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Johns
OIL—20 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Aalesund
810 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
COLOMBO ROOT—80 bgs, W Russell Howe, Mocimboa da Praia
COPAL GUM—631 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
1,008 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
418 bgs, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Matadi
60 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
67 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Casablanca
COTTON LINTERS—110 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Hamburg
133 bls, W N Proctor Co, Santos
80 bls, Wood Niebuhr Co, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—202 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
CUBE ROOT—1,319 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—1 952 bgs, H D Sheldon & Co, Khorramshahr
193 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Khorramshahr
CURARE—6 cs, Astoria Pan Americana, Iquitos
DAMMAR GUM—45 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Bangkok
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—1,925 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
156 dms, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Bremen
FARINA STARCH—270 bgs, Spence Sales Co, London
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Bank of Tokyo, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL O[illegible]L—215,743 bbls, Shell Caribbean Oil Co, Punta Cardon
232,615 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
187,384 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
36,382 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
12[illegible] bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
134,[illegible] bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
FURFURAL—84 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL, OX—18 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
GELATIN—400 bgs, B Young & Co, London
GINGER—99 bgs, Arnhold & Co, London
ROOT—60 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
91 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
GLUE—350 bgs, Jung Forward Co, London
BONE—334 bgs, Alexandria
STOCK—270 bls, John Gorvers & Co, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—40 dms, Otto Gerdau, Yokohama
72 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Marseille
191 dms, E F Drew & Co, Montevideo
39 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Alexandria
80 dms, Kobe
GRAPHITE—1,250 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
1,300 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
1,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
900 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
500 bgs, Joesph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
785 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
300 bgs, Joesph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
GUAIACWOOD OIL—100 cs, Schimmel & Co, Buenos Aires
GUANIDINE NITRATE—16 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM—10,260 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
2,600 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
5,254 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
100 bgs, A Gusmer, London
6,343 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HAYATA LEAF OIL—4 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Keelung
HEXYLRESORCINOL—1 cs, Red Star Chemical Co, Bremen
HIO OIL—5 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
2 dms, Melanol Corp, Chilung
LEAF OIL—5 dms, East Asiatic Co, Keelung
HOOF and HORNMEAL—1,500 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Fortaleza
INOKAWA OIL—6 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
IRON CARBONYL—54 dms, Antwerp
JAPAN WAX—25 cs, Rebeco Chemicals Inc, Kobe
50 cs, Wm Diehl & Co, Kobe
KAOLIN—240 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—183 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
188 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
183 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
30 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
LACTOSE—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—151 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Piraeus
LEMONGRASS OIL—18 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
28 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Salvador
LICORICE ROOT—636 bls, S B Penick & Co, Piraeus
294 bgs, Khorramshahr
LIME OIL—1 dm, Florasynth Lab, Port Au Prince
6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
27 dms, W Manneke, Vera Cruz
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—800 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
176 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
MACE—21 cs, A G Dunn, Grenada
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—25cs, Sythetic Fertilizers & Chemicals, Antwerp
43 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—457 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Lourenco Marques
2,528 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
2,243 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mocimboa da Praia
EXTRACT—5,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MASTIC GUM—6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Piraeus
MERCURY—15 flks, Tampico
MIRCANTHUM HAYATA OIL—23 dms, Melanol Corp, Chilung
MOLASSES—500 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—110 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Hamburg
140 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—160 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hull
200 bgs, Transit Import & Export Co, Hull
106 bgs, C Gulden, Valparaiso
200 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
MYRISTIL ALCOHOL—6 dms, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—1,454 bgs, Colombo
EXTRACT—400 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—297 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Middlesbrough
500 bgs, Koppers Co, Middlesbrough
680 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, London
1,950 bgs, Antwerp
NICKLE SULFATE—6 bbls, Intercontinental Export Co, Rotterdam
NULACIN—21 ctns, Caldwell & Co, London
NUTMEG—100 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Grenada
50 bgs, Max Van Pels, Grenada
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, Ungerer & Co, Itajai
OITICICA OIL—200 tons, Recife
OLIVE OIL—125 dms, Colivo Packing Co, Casablanca
325 dms, J Ossola Co, Casablanca
350 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Casablanca
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Casablanca
OPIUM—125 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Istanbul
ORANGE PEEL—117 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cap Haitien
OREGANO—100 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
PALM OIL—488 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
27 tons, Swift Canada Ltd, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—286 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—45 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
PEATMOSS—3,329 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
600 bls, W J Byrnes, Bremen
1,000 bls, Gellco Inc, Hamburg
1,275 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
2,125 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
1,000 bls, A H Gudrod, Hamburg
3,100 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
6,050 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,750 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
8,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,700 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
500 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
800 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
500 bls, C Fafard, Hamburg
500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Hamburg
950 bls, Heidls Inc, Bremen
1,000 bls, W Heiman, Bremen
500 bls, Uuyk Van Nes Nurseries, Bremen
500 bls, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Bremen
200 bls, American Impex Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
20 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Lagos
210 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
210 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Otto Cerdau, Singapore
95 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—104,360 bbls, Hess Inc, Las Piedras
115,460 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Las Piedras
400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
60,338 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
66,468 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE ROCK—2,920 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Willemstad
POLLACKLIVER OIL— 25 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—27 cks, Colloids Inc, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R T French Co, Khorramshahr
POTASH, MURIATE—2,723 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
SALTS—38 kgs, A Gusmer, London
2 cs, A Gusmer, London
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
PERSULFATE—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
SILICATE—2,234 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
5 bgs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Havre
POTATO STARCH—6,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Aarhus
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—299 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—60 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
60 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,308 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
537 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
415 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
539 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—14 bgs, Meer Corp, Capetown
193 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—220 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—80 bgs, P H Petry, Matadi
177 bgs, Fine Chemicals of Canada Ltd, Matadi
210 bgs, J M Rodgers Co, Puerto Barrios
50 bgs, Puerto Barrios
RICE STARCH—32 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bremen
ROSE FLOWERS & BUDS—90 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
60 bls, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
ROSEWOOD OIL—95 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
8 dms, John D Walsh Co, Iquitos
4 dms, R S Arbib, Iquitos
1 dm, Toronto Dominion Bank, Iquitos
RYANIA—9,742 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Port of Spain
SANDARAC GUM—6 bgs, P H Petry, London
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—70 bls, F D Keller & Son, Tampico
SASSAFRAS OIL—1 dm, Ernst Roth, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—650 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
450 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
450 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
300 bgs, Hauser Shellac Co, Calcutta
3,200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
1,100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, F E Hookway & Co, Calcutta
650 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME OIL—117 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Piraeus
1 cs, Pacific Trading Co, Yokohama
SEED—750 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Bombay
500 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Corinto
150 bgs, First National Boston, Corinto
400 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Salvador
1,467 bgs, American Halvah Products, Salvador
HULLED—200 bgs, National City Bank, Corinto
450 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Carleton & Moffat, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
1,643 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
550 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Max Van Pels, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
550 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
27 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SIENNA—450 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
SOAPBARK—315 pkgs, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODA ASH—547 bls, Majestic Shipping Co, Antwerp
SODIUM BICHROMATE—160 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Durban
SULFATE ANHYDROUS—5,000 bgs, Antwerp
TAPIOCA—146 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
7,667 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
500 bgs, Manton Trading Co, Itajai
2,260 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
833 bgs, Poons Co, Itajai
5,000 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Imbituba
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—2,204 bgs, Exporters Forwarding Co, Nagoya
TRAGACANTH GUM—50 cs, V Simidian & Co, Khorramshahr
35 cs, P A Dunkel & Co, Khorramshahr
10 cs, Orbis Products Corp, Khorramshahr
72 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—30 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Bremen
VANILLA BEANS—57 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Antalaha
54 cs, First National Boston, Antalaha
47 cs, F Huber & Co, Antalaha
VANILLA BEANS—117 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
117 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
12 cs, Seas Shipping Co, Tamatave
139 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
139 cs, John D Walsh Co, Antalaha
72 cs, Seas Shipping Co, Antalaha
56 cs, Antalaha
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—1,683 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
800 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
500 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WITHERITE—112 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Middlesbrough
WOOL GREASE—70 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
ZINC SULFATE—3 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen

Baltimore

GLYCERINE—139 tons, Manila
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,364 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp

Boston

POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama

Los Angeles

AGAR—20 casks, Westco Chemicals Co, Copenhagen
BONEMEAL—1,112 pkgs, Alexandria
CASTOR BEANS—16,668 bgs, David Levin, Bahia
COPRA, BULK—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
2,180 long tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
612.48 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
204.24 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasinit
355.20 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Victoria
CAKE—2,233 bgs, Balfour Guthrie Co, Cebu
DAMMAR GUM—14 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
EARTH COLOR—225 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—125 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
MOLASSES—7,338,392 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
PEPPER, BLACK—106 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Singapore
113 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co Inc, Singapore
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,787,470 tons, Douglas Oil Co, Casa Blanca
16,667 gross tons, Mohawk Petroleum Corp, Aruba
26,242,307 long tons, Texas Co, Sidon
SESAME SEED—10 cns, Shinko Trading Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,600 Societe Commerciale New York, Tandjong Priok

Norfolk

UREA—6,600 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—210 cs, Antwerp
REGULUS—124 cs, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—100 bgs, Phila National Bank, Durban
3,000 bgs, Capetown
CRESOL—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—270 bgs, Beway Co, Liverpool
5,170 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HOOF & HORNMEAL—883 bgs, Santos
LICORICE ROOT—3,035 bls, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—866 tons, Rijeka
250 tons, Pula
NAPHTHALENE—1,501 bgs, Gdynia
3,499 bgs, Rotterdam
PALMKERNEL OIL—296 tons, Matadi
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Bremen
3,600 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,150 bls, Bremen
3,450 bls, Bremerhaven
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—128,144 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
333,161 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
243,257 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
128,707 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
478,147 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
251,009 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—722 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Havre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Bangkok
WATTLE EXTRACT—560 bgs, Mombasa
1,345 bgs, Durban
WHITING—13 tons, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
72 tons, Antwerp

San Francisco

BEEF EXTRACT — 270 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Queensland
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Langendorf United Bakeries, Rotterdam
CASEIN—137 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Auckland
CASSIA—699 pkgs, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
COCONUT OIL CAKE—2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—1,500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
1,800 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
350 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
300 tons, Paul X Smith, Iloilo
250 tons, Paul X Smith Corp, Panganiban
1,000 tons, Bulan
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Bremen
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Bank of California, Chimbote
1,131 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Chimbote
650 bgs, Callao
GLYCERINE—40 dms, Ataka N Y Inc, Yokohama
GYPSUM—9,334 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—2,000 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
MOLASSES—6,697 tons, Iloilo
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Barcelona
PEATMOSS—3,100 blks, Nurserymen's Exchange, Bremen
1,400 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
200 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Singapore
PIMENTO—160 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—166,942 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—40 dms, P W Bellingall, Hamburg
PERSULFATE—45 cks, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Trieste
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, U S Factors Ltd, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam
UREA—2,755 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
VARNISH GUMS—140 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Manila
ZIRCON SAND—240 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Queensland

Commerce Dep't Sets Up Code of Ethics

—Continued from page 5

ties for compensation, salaries from other sources, and gratuities, the order sets forth regulatory limitations covering private business transactions or private arrangements for personal profit, including economic interests, private speaking, writing, teaching and consultative services. The order provides for decentralized administration by the heads of the bureaus.

In all, thirteen curbs on the general conduct of Commerce employees are laid down by the code. They are as follows:—

1. No officer or employee may, either individually or as a member of a group, directly or indirectly, ask, accept, or receive any gift, favor, service, loan or entertainment, which might reasonably be interpreted as tending in any degree to influence the performance of his official duties, from any person whom he may reasonably expect to be affected by the performance of his official duties, or with whom he has had, or reasonably may expect to have official relations.

2. No officer or employee may engage, directly or indirectly, in any private business transaction or private arrangement for personal profit which tends in any way and or in any substantial degree to interfere with the performance of his duties in the department.

No Discredit to Department

3. No officer or employee may engage, directly or indirectly, in any private business activity or private arrangement for personal profit which may reasonably be expected to reflect discredit on the department or become a source of criticism or embarrassment to the department.

4. No officer or employee may engage, directly or indirectly, in any private business transaction or private arrangement for personal profit which involves or permits the capitalization of his official title, by himself or others, or which may reasonably be construed by the public as accruing from, being based upon, or utilizing, his official position or authority, or resources or information not available to the general public, to which he has access by reason of his position or authority.

5. No officer or employee may engage, directly or indirectly, in any private business activity or private arrangement for personal profit which may reasonably be expected to result in a conflict of interest which would tend to prevent him from exercising impartial judgment on behalf of the department.

6. No officer or employee may participate in or attempt to influence in any way, directly or indirectly, any official transaction, or negotiations relating thereto, or decision which affects chiefly any private person or organization (1) by whom he has been employed or with whom he has had any substantial economic interest within two years prior to the time of such transaction of business, (2) with whom he has any substantial economic interest at the time of such transaction or decision, or (3) with whom he has arranged or is negotiating for subsequent employment or business relations, except with express prior authorization.

7. No officer or employee may divulge any restricted commercial or economic information to any unauthorized person; release any commercial or economic information in advance of the time prescribed for its authorized issuance; or make use of, or permit others to make use of, any commercial or economic information for private purposes on a basis of advantage not available to the general public.

8. No officer or employee may participate directly or indirectly in any transaction concerning the purchase or sale of corporate stocks or bonds or commodities for speculative purposes, as distinguished from bona fide investment purposes.

9. No officer or employee may represent any non-governmental interest in any matter which involves any case or matter about which he has acquired knowledge, or has taken, or may take action in connection with his official duties.

Those Who Have Changed Sides

10. No officer or employee shall transact official business with any person who during or within two years after his employment by the US government is known, or reasonably believed to be, representing any non-governmental interest in any specific case or matter about which he has acquired knowledge or has taken action in connection with his official duties.

11. No officer or employee shall use, or permit other under his control to use, government time or resources, directly or indirectly, for any other activity other than official business or departmentally authorized business.

12. No officer or employee may instruct, directly or indirectly, or be concerned with in any manner with the instruction of, any person or class of persons with a view to their special preparation for a civil service examination.

13. No officer or employee may enter into a contract with the government, except after prior authorization.

Floods Barely Touch

—Continued from page 3

have to be begun over again because of the flooding.

Some chemical firms escaped extensive damage as a result of sandbagging their locations before the flood struck. The plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Company in Springfield, Mass., reported using sandbags in time, as did Shawinigan Products Corporation at its plant in Springfield. Both firms stated that damage was not extensive and did not tie up production operations.

Samuel Cabot, Inc., Boston, suffered no appreciable damage to its Everett, Mass., plant, which was closed for vacation at the time. Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., suffered property damage under $1,000 and reported only negligible difficulty with flood waters.

Knapp Offices, Lab Flooded

The offices and research laboratory of Knapp Products, Inc., Lodi, N. J., were inundated, but production and shipments were not affected. The firm's factory is located in a separate building on somewhat higher ground.

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., located in one of the hardest hit areas, escaped with no damage to its plant and no interruption to its customer service. The firm's greatest loss was that of communications when the cables connecting the company with the telephone and telegraph central offices were severed. Communications were reestablished on August 23.

Trade Briefs

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has developed an antibiotic preparation for the treatment of various enteritic infections.

G. Harold Fritzlen, executive assistant advertising manager of Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, has been elected president of the Midwest Pharmaceutical Advertising Club.

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- p-PHENYLBENZALDEHYDE
- α-PHENYLGLUCOSIDE
- PHENYLINDANDIONE
- 2-PHENYLINDOLE
- PHENYLLACTIC ACID, dl
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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

Trading activity in essential oils continued at a brisk pace last week. Manufacturing consumers were beginning to anticipate their fall needs and preparing to step up production rates as they swing into the manufacture of Christmas items. Pricewise, the market was only slightly active. Sandalwood oil continues very scarce although there were still some lots available. Cedarwood and lemongrass oils were reduced 5 cents per pound in response to slow consumer interest and improvement in supply.

Bourbon geranium oil was advanced 75 cents over previous levels. Although Algerian geranium prices remained unchanged, the current unrest in French Morocco could have a bullish effect upon sellers' ideas, however.

The seeds and spices market displayed a seasonally sluggish tone. There were the usual number of price changes, however, although overall inquiry was slow.

Essential Oils

Geranium—The spot market advanced 75c. per pound on Bourbon geranium oil last week. The current low in the market was reported at $12.50 per pound. Algerian geranium oil was steady in price although it appeared likely that this situation would not last too long. It was feared that the unrest in French Morocco would be reflected, pricewise, in all commodities coming coming from that area. Certainly the trouble in that region could be expected to offer a convenient excuse to shippers to demand high prices, it was felt.

Lavandin—The spot market was quiet last week. Prices were steady and inquiry seasonal. Supplies were generally satisfactory to meet immediate needs.

Reports received from origin indicate that about 400 tons will be collected and added to the stock left over from 1954. This would normally make the price cheaper, though on the other hand, the restrictions on the import of bois de rose and petitgrain oils may cause synthetic manufacturers in Europe to buy larger quantities of lavandin for the manufacture of linalyl acetate and other products. Taking both factors into consideration, prices should be more reasonable than last year.

Lavender Flower—The coming crop was expected to be short. Although there has been some rain at origin, reports were that it came too late along in the crop year to alleviate earlier drought damage. Prices on old crop oil were reportedly firmly maintained abroad and stocks at origin were believed to be virtually wholly depleted. Some sources stated that many consumers might be forced to give up the use of first quality lavender oil in their formulations due to inability to procure enough of this grade to satisfy their manufacturing requirements.

Large plantations of lavender flowers planted in recent years were not expected to begin to bear until next year. Hope was expressed that when the new production begins to become available that future shortages of lavender oil may be largely eliminated.

The lavender sales in Grasse were expected to take place early in September. Buyers have been holding back awaiting the outcome of these sales, which will set the price for the new crop oil. Production this year was expected to approximate 55 to 60 tons of oil, an increase over 1954, attributed to the rains which fell during June and July.

Orange—The spot market was firm. The Florida pressing season ended without leaving the usual abundant stocks available for market tradings, and it is believed that unusually large quantities of oil are going back into frozen concentrated juice and, also, into fresh single strength juice shipped to large urban centers via refrigerated carrier.

New crop California oil has been offered and quality was described as good. There was an overall concensus of opinion that the market would continue to strengthen.

Peppermint—The spot market remained unchanged. Spot sales were few with most consumers buying for future delivery.

According to a recent government report, production of peppermint oil should be considerably higher than 1954.

Production of peppermint in 1955 has been forecast at 1,682,000 pounds of oil, which is 17 percent more than last year's crop. The increase is the result of an expansion in acreage in all producing states except Michigan, the board said.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coriander seed, Yugoslavian, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech medium, ½c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Oil, geranium, Bourbon, 75c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, 2c. per lb.
Cardamom seed, green, Ceylon, 20c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
English, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oil, cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 27, 1954
134.66	134.58	134.84	137.92

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Harvest of peppermint started a little later than last year because of delayed maturity resulting from cool spring weather. In Indiana, the condition of peppermint is poor and yields vary widely because of damage from late spring frosts. The peppermint crop in Michigan is in poor condition because of adverse spring weather. Stands are thin in the southern part of that state and weeds have been troublesome. In Wisconsin, peppermint has developed under more satisfactory climatic conditions and yield prospects are good.

In Oregon, weather during July was favorable for the development of mint. Insect infestation and rust are less severe than last year and yield prospects are good. The yield forecast for Oregon this year reflects, in part, a shift of acreage to high-yielding sections in the eastern part of the state. In Washington, July weather was favorable for mint but the crop still shows the effects of the cool spring in that section and yields are expected to be below those of 1954.

Rose—The spot market was quiet. It was reported from abroad tthat the price paid for French flowers was some 10 percent higher than last year. Nevertheless, the entire production was reported sold since the flower crop was very short.

Sage—The market held steady while reports from abroad indicated that the new crop would be short as a result of damage done earlier to the flowers by drought.

Spearmint—The spot market was quite firm following reports that the crop this year would be substantially below last year's.

The forecast of production for spearmint, at an indicated 604,000 pounds of oil, is 36 percent smaller than last year's large crop. This drop is the result of a sharp decline in acreage in Indiana and Michigan and the lower yields expected in all states this year. In Indiana and Michigan, late frosts reduced stands and retarded plant growth, and spearmint is in poor condition with relatively low yields in prospect. In Washington, favorable July weather enabled spearmint to make good growth and partially recover from the effects of low spring temperatures. Yields there are expected to be only slightly below those of 1954.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Mexican anise seed declined 2c. per pound last week as did the Spanish quality. The former was quoted at 30c. and the latter, 29c. to 30c. for new crop material.

Cardamom Seed—Green Ceylon cardamom seed was reduced 20c. per pound last week in the first reduction in some time. The spot market has reportedly eased in face of dull consumer interest, it was said. The current price in effect was $1.90 per pound.

Celery Seed—French celery seed declined 1c. on spot last week. The current market was quoted at 32c. per pound while Indian quality seed held steady at 15c. The spot market in Indian celery was said to be below replacement cost.

Cinnamon—Ceylon cinnamon No. 2 declined 1c., on spot, and was quoted at 55c. per pound. The market abroad, however, was reported higher although it has failed to register any advances here to date. The "0000" grade was unchanged at 80c.

Clove—Zanzibar clove dropped off 1c. last week to a range of 43c. to 44c. Madagascar clove was steady at the same level.

Coriander Seed—Coriander seed was said to be inching higher with the sur-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 8.

plus imported last year largely depleted. The spot market advanced 1c. on the Yugoslavian grade.

Fennel Seed—Czech medium fennel seed advanced ½c. to 12c. last week. Argentine and Indian qualities held steady.

Ginger—Sierra Leone ginger declined 1c. last week as did Nigerian split ginger. The former was currently quoted at 37c. and the latter, 35c. per pound.

Fenugreek Seed—Moroccan fenugreek seed advanced ½c. last week in the wake of reports of a rising market at origin. The current unrest in that country as evidenced by the clashes between the French and natives there was expected to have the usual bullish effect upon commodity values. The spot market was pegged at 9c. last week.

Mustard Seed—Danish mustard seed was reduced ½c. last week while English yellow seed went down a corresponding amount. The Danish seed was pegged at 11½c. and English seed, 12½c. to 13c.

Nutmeg — The scarcity and price strength in mace has directed more interest in nutmegs according to informed market sources. Prices were quite firm and holding steadily at previous levels.

Pepper—Black, Malabar pepper declined 3c. on spot last week. White was unchanged. Prices moved irregularly during the week. The pressure of spot supplies keeps the market on the easy side. The off-take is too small to develop any enthusiasm among the holders at the moment.

Sesame Seed—Good quality natural and hulled sesame seed remained tight with little relief in sight. Shipments are slow to come out and local demand has kept reserves at low levels. There has been an overall increase in demand for sesame seed, a good deal of which was a result of its increased use on the retail level.

Mineral Development Act Regulations Win Approval

New Department of the Interior rules for administering the multiple mineral development act of 1954 have been approved, it was announced last week. The regulations (circular 1920) apply to some 60,000,000 acres of public domain and patented lands in which the government has retained the mineral rights.

The 1954 law is an outgrowth of major uranium discoveries in the Colorado Plateau area of southeastern Utah and southwestern Colorado. When uranium became valuable, claims were staked on the same lands where large areas previously had been leased for oil and gas explorations. As uranium prospectors began mining and selling ore to the Atomic Energy Commission, they were unable to collect guaranteed $10,000 bonus payments because of conflicts between the mineral leasing act and the general mining act.

As an example of the reverse of this situation, development of a new oil field in northwestern Utah was retarded by certain mining locations which conflicted with the filing of oil and gas leases. The multiple mineral development act reconciles the statutory conflicts, and enables multiple development of the affected lands. Circular 1920 provides the "ground rules" for resolving the difficulties and spells out the means by which multiple use is permissible under the mining laws as well as under the mineral leasing act.

Montecatini Granted Credit By the Export-Import Bank

The Export-Import Bank has authorized a credit of $2,070,000 in favor of Montecatini of Milan, Italy. This credit to the Italian chemical and mining concern is an allocation out of the overall Eximbank credit to Instituto Mobilare Italiano of $20,000,000 which was authorized earlier this year in order to assist Italy in expanding production and thus relieving unemployment in the country. The loan is also guaranteed by the Government of Italy.

The dollar credit will be used to help Montecatini in developing a resin plant to be erected near Milan at a total cost equal to more than $8,000,000. The Eximbank credit will be used to buy specialized US machinery and equipment for the production and processing of resin and resin products, including plastics, paint and varnishes.

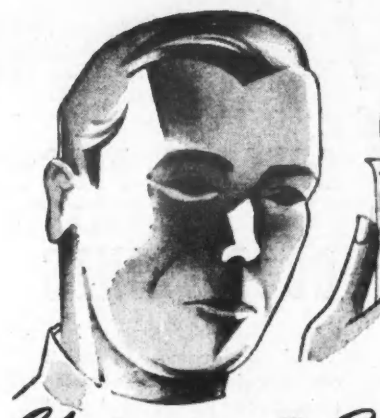
Rhesus Monkey Agreement Is Signed by India, US

The United States has signed an agreement with India to provide a continuous supply of rhesus monkeys from India for medical research and the production of polio vaccine. In March, the Indian government placed an embargo on the export of rhesus monkeys to all destinations. Indian officials at the time said they were motivated by certain incidents involving loss of or injury to monkeys in transit.

Under the new arrangements, the government of India has agreed to the export of rhesus monkeys to the United States during the year ending next June 30 in quantities sufficient to meet US needs. They are to be used solely for medical research and for the production of vaccine. Public Health Service will certify bona fide users.

Tariff Commissioner Sworn

William E. Dowling, a Michigan Democrat, was sworn in last week as a member of the Tariff Commission. Mr. Dowling was chosen August 12 by President Eisenhower in a recess appointment, thus completing the bi-partisan membership of six commissioners. The new Tariff Commission member is a former assistant counsel of the City of Detroit.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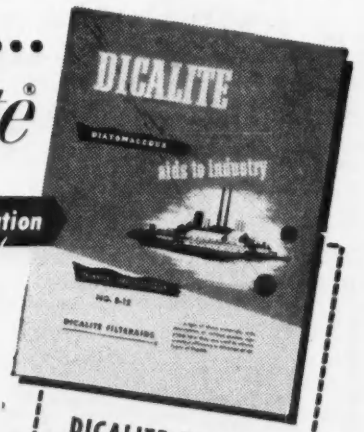

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18.6	119	Mineral Spirits
	1.33	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
56	425.33	

Method of Preparation: Blend together with good agitation.

COOK

Gallons	Pounds	
	100	Neville LX-685,135
10	78	China Wood Oil
15.	116	Alkali Refined Linseed Oil
40	255	Mineral Spirits
	1.6	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
	2.4	24% Lead Naphthenate
	0.4	6% Manganese Naphthenate
74	553.4	

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Protective Coatings Materials

Prices remained steady after the flurry of changes during the week previous. Several areas, including copper oxides, pigments containing selenium, and antimony oxide, were rated as quite firm by reason of the rising costs of the raw materials. Demand for pigments continued good with no more seasonal slack than had been expected. Lead and zinc oxides moved well at firm and steady quotations.

The market for alkyds was steady, and soybean oil quotations moved within a fairly narrow range. Paint and varnish outlets have maintained an active call for maleics, although not exceeding estimates made earlier. Demand from glue makers has also held up fairly well during the summer. Producers of dioctyl phthalate reported shipping a good volume of material at firm and unchanged quotations. Di-iso-decyl adipate was offered from a new source, in tankcars, tank trucks and in drums.

Prices for copal and dammar gums showed no break. Supplies were rated as adequate to care for present needs. Shellac prices held an even keel with sellers' attitudes showing no tendency to shift position. Argentine suppliers of casein had the market to themselves, as other producing countries remained out of the market, because of a lack of material and because of inability to meet the prices offered from the Argentine. Holland, Denmark and New Zealand had nothing for immediate shipment, and France was offering from 26 cents per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 27, 1954
97.22	97.22	97.18	96.62

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Prices were steady after advancing 1½ cents per pound during the week previous. Firmer price schedules for the metal brought about the advances, and indicated a stronger situation for related materials over the coming weeks. Consumer interest was rated as good at the present by sources in the trade, with supplies generally adequate.

Antimony Oxide — Quotations were steady for the oxide, following the recent advance for antimony metal. Producers of the pigment had no immediate plans for raising their listings to reflect the raw material increase. Carlot prices for antimony oxide held their listing of 27 cents to 29 cents per pound.

Chrome Colors—Producers have found sales holding up at quite a good level during the summer, with no more than the expected decline in demand for seasonal slowdowns. The entire first half of the year was rated as excellent by most informed sources. Whether the second half could match it was a question many producers pondered, and at the present seemed to feel that there was no reason why it could not.

Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) during June came to 556 short tons, down from May's output of 591, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Chrome oxide green production totaled 969 short tons, as compared to 926 short tons in May. Chrome orange and yellow production was reported at 2,372 short tons in June, compared to the previous month's total of 2,152 short tons. Molybdate chrome orange output was 588, above the 515 reported for May. Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) output in June come to 639, short tons, well above the 513 short tons reported for May.

Lead Pigments—Sales to industrial users have held up well so far during the month of August and were expected to make a good record for the entire third quarter, in spite of the usual slowness while consumers shut down for their vacation periods. Demand in September was expected to show an upturn, if it followed the usual pattern, which finds paint sales rising in that month, particularly in the New York area.

Titanium Pigments—Demand has not let up at all, according to producers. At the present rate of consumption, supplies were just barely able to keep up with market needs, even though production has been pushed to the limit. Some consumers found their suppliers temporarily out of certain grades, a distribution problem that has plagued the market for some time. Prices appeared quite firm at present levels, according to producers, who saw no impending changes.

Zinc Pigments—A firm undertone prevailed in the market for zinc oxide and other zinc pigments, because of the steady and strong situation in metal prices and because of an active consumer interest. Zinc chromate shipments have been rated satisfactory by producers, and occupied steady price listings.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—The market was steady and without feature during the past week, as material moved well to regular consuming channels. The soybean oil market was fairly steady with narrow fluctuations.

Ester Gums—Prices for synthetic ester gums were steady after the recent firming brought on by advancing production costs. Demand has been quite good over the recent past, in most observers' views. The market was adequately supplied at the present, it was stated.

Maleics—Paint and varnish outlets have maintained an active call for material, although they have not exceeded estimates made earlier by observers in the trade. In addition, demand from glue makers has held up fairly well throughout the summer, causing most sources to feel that the market was in a healthy state at the present.

Lacquer Materials

Di-Iso-Decyl Adipate — This material was offered from a new source. It was available from the maker in tankcars, tank trucks, and drums. Its plasticizer properties make it especially suitable for vinyl formulations requiring high temperature processing cycles or low temperature flexibility, it was stated. Suggested uses are in combination with other plasticizers in products such as electrical insulation, upholstery stocks, garden hose, tubing and gasketing.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Producers reported that they could not ship any more material than they were already receiving orders for, although material was not actually in tight supply or close to it. Prices were steady and firm at present levels, it was reported by informed sources. The tightness in phthalic anhydride was felt to be easing to some degree, and was not at the moment considered a major obstacle in the production of phthalate plasticizers.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Demand for asbestos in line with a number of the principal asbestos consuming industries is running near peak levels, it was stated by an informed source. Unlike similar times in the past, the supply is such that no curtailment of manufacturing schedules is necessary. Demand for asbestos paper seemed to be steady, providing for normal operations. The sale of commercial asbestos paper is very competitive, it was noted.

Pumice—Supplies were reported adequate for all present consumer needs. Suppliers reported a fair amount of orders on their book, and stated that the outlook at the moment indicated a continued good rate of interest.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums—The market was quite steady and showed no break in prices. Holders at the sources maintained a firm attitude on quotations for shipment. Consumers in this country were described as maintaining a fairly steady volume of demand, but were not rushing to buy. Supplies were generally held to be adequate on most grades. Dealers in this country cited as one recurring difficulty the problem of correctly governing their stocks. The extremes of depleted stocks at a time when consumer buying is heavy, and large stocks in dull trading periods are both difficult to avoid, it was noted. Complicating the situation is the fact that orders for shipment from the sources must be placed four months in advance.

Shellac—Prices kept to an even keel for the entire week. Sellers' attitudes at Calcutta have shifted very little in the past three to four weeks, it was noted in the trade. Earlier listings for bleached and for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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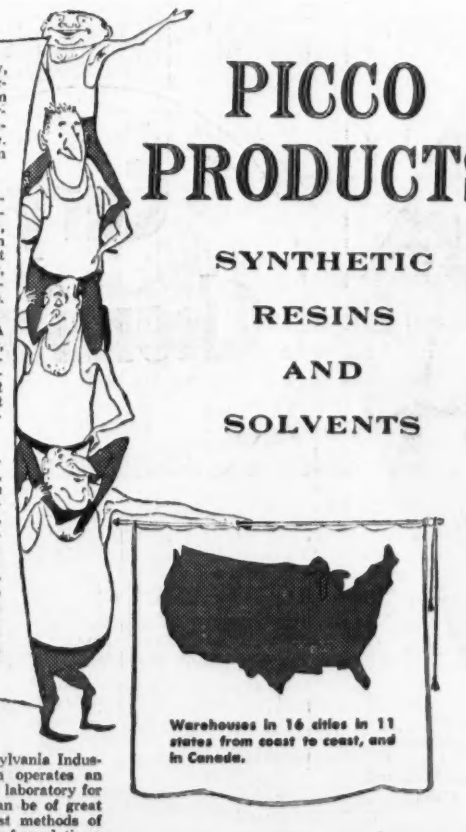

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orange grades were steady and unchanged with sales moving along at a satisfactory rate. Supplies were adequate for present needs.

Naval Stores

a-Terpineol—Prices were steady and firm at recently established levels. Material was quoted at 20¾c. per pound in l.c.l. shipments, delivered, East. A quotation of 18¾c. per pound prevailed for l.c.l. shipments on a works, South, basis.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug.19	Mon. Aug.22	Tues. Aug.23	Wed. Aug.24	Thur. Aug.25
Drums—					
K	$8.65	...	...	...	...
M	8.53	...	...	$8.35	...
N	8.90	...	$8.58§	8.59	...
WG	...	$8.63	8.64§	8.57	$8.68§
WW	8.80	...	8.82§	8.69§	8.72§§
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	...	8.75
K	8.56§	8.80	...	...	...
M	...	8.60	8.58	...	...
N	...	8.90	...	...	...
WG	8.61§	8.65	...	...	...
WW	8.75	...	8.68	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended Aug. 19)—M or better, $8.20§; N, $8.18§ WG, $8.24; WW, $8.35§.

Sales, USDA

925* 1,198* 1,416* 1,568* 794*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.70.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.559§	.56	.56	.56	...
Sales	18,000¶	12,000¶	12,000¶	8,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The market remained quite firm with Argentine suppliers virtually without competition. France was quoting no lower than 26 cents, according to reports, and for no sooner than October delivery, which was not a competitive situation. Holland and Denmark have no material available for shipment. New Zealand also is currently out of the market, with a nominal quotation of 25 cents per pound listed for material from this source. The market was expected to remain firm for at least the coming weeks.

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SPECIFICATIONS: (Resublimed). COLOR, white; SUBLIMATION min. 99% granular or lump, 98½% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE, none; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.01% (Sublimed). COLOR, light yellow to gray; SUBLIMATION min. 98% granular or lump, 97.5% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE max. 1.0%; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.05%.
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week was spotty, lacking volume. Lower crude cottonseed oil was reflected in other edible grades. Corn oil was easier, off fractionally, while soybean oil fluctuated narrowly, closing slightly higher.

Crude coconut oil reacted higher, and advanced fractionally. Copra also was firm and higher. Palm kernel oil was easier, reflecting the recent decline in coconut.

Buying interest in tallow and greases was slow, bringing out increased offers at fractionally lower levels. Actual sales were restricted for domestic needs. Export inquiry was reported light, with trading lacking volume. Oleo oil was firmer due to improved consumer demand.

Lower flaxseed market unsettled linseed oil and quotations were reduced fractionally. Oil for prompt delivery was steady at the lower level, while futures were shadeable on firm bids. An easier tone developed in tung oil and light sales were reported at lower prices. Oiticica was in moderate inquiry, with some trading reported slightly below asking prices.

Feature of the vegetable wax market was improved demand for carnauba. Prices of all grades were higher, especially yellow which continued to move upward. Stocks of yellow on spot were scarcer with offers for shipment from Brazil limited and firm. Beeswax was quiet, but steady with the firmness of crude. Ouricury wax was inactive and unsettled. Candelilla was steady at the recent sharp reduction.

Soybean meal was dull and featureless. Cottonseed meal demand was slow and quotations were off $2 per ton.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market was steady for domestic and imported oils at unchanged prices. Trading was spotty. No. 1 Brazilian was generally maintained at 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Business was reported slow but market was firmer, with crude sales reported at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, August-September. Tankcars at New York were higher at 11¾c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed futures last week was fairly active. Market backed and filled with news of weather conditions in soybean and corn belts. Prices were easier early reaching new lows for the season, but rallied with reports of dry weather, which brought short covering. Interest in cash oil was light and spotty. Refined salad was easier with crude declining to 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery.

Crude oil was lower for prompt delivery. In the southeast, market was nominal at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, August delivery; 11½c. in the Valley and 11⅜c., Texas. Light trading was reported at 11½c. per pound, first half September in the southeast and Valley; and 11¼c., Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 26 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	137	13.85	13.45	13.74@13.76
October	112	13.53	13.35	13.49S
December	67	13.54	13.27	13.41S
January	4	13.41	13.37	13.40@13.42
March	36	13.40	13.25	13.33S
May	32	13.38	13.20	13.25@13.29
July	15	13.23	13.18	13.24@13.25

Total sales, 411 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil 11½c. bid, tankcars prompt delivery. Trading light. Cottonseed meal lower at $55 per ton, sacked Memphis. Hulls, $8 per ton bulk, and $12 sacked. Trading fair, with inquiry better.

Linseed—Prices for prompt delivery were easier and reduced fractionally due to lower flaxseed market. New business continued slow while withdrawals against contracts were quite active for this season. Raw oil was quoted at 13.4c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis and 13.7c., warehouse. September was held at 13.2c.; October, 13c. November-December traded at 11.8c., same basis.

Minneapolis.—Trading was fairly active in futures last week. Sales for Nov.-Dec. delivery were reported at 11.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis on firm bids. Oil for nearby delivery was in tight supply and held at 13.4c., same basis.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, linseed, 3-5c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed, meal, $2 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, refd., 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed, 3-5c. per lb.
Palmkernel, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ⅝c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 27, 1954
104.01	104.48	105.61	109.94

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	7,140,000	7,980,000
Since Sept. 1	379,780,000	323,160,000

Flaxseed—Trading fairly active for prompt delivery. Market steady.

Minneapolis.—Offerings of flaxseed on a to-arrive basis continued in heavy volume again last week. Spot purchases were light, totaling 55 cars. Bookings to-arrive amounted to 660 cars and 651,000 bushels in trucklots. The seed moved in a range of $3.10 to $3.12 a bushel, with a few trucklots booked at $3.05. Receipts of flaxseed totaled 930 cars last week, compared to 543 cars the preceding week and 651 cars in the like week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis amounted to 77 cars as against 89 cars the previous week and 300 cars a year ago. Threshing and combining of flax in Minnesota was 5 percent completed in the northwest and was nearly two-thirds completed in west central counties.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week	1,627,500	1,139,250	134,750	525,000
Since Sept. 1	30,510,500	28,495,900	5,066,000	6,898,050

Oiticica—Moderate trading was reported for prompt delivery. Tankcars were offered at 14c. to 14¼c. per pound, New York, with intimations that firm bids could shade this level. Drums were unchanged ranging from 15¼c. to 15¾c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Firm tone prevailed, and limited stocks on spot were well held, reflecting the firmness of replacements. Spanish oil was unchanged at $2.40 to $2.45 per gallon and Tunisian, $2.30 to $2.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quantity.

Palm—Demand was inactive. Drums were quotably unchanged at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, spot as to quantity and tankcars, 11¼c., New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Shipments were lower, reflecting cheaper coconut oil. Denatured oil was reduced to 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Buying interest continued slow. Limited quantities of crude were offered at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, southeast. Refined oil was quiet and nominal at 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Trading was quiet, but quotations were maintained at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and 15¾c., October forward delivery.

Soybean—Market closed stronger, advancing fractionally due to improved demand and short covering. Crude was sold at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, August; 11⅛c., first half September; 10⅞c., second half September, 10¾c. first half October; 10½c., straight October; 10¼c., October-March, same basis. Refined salad higher at 14c per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended August 26 follow:—

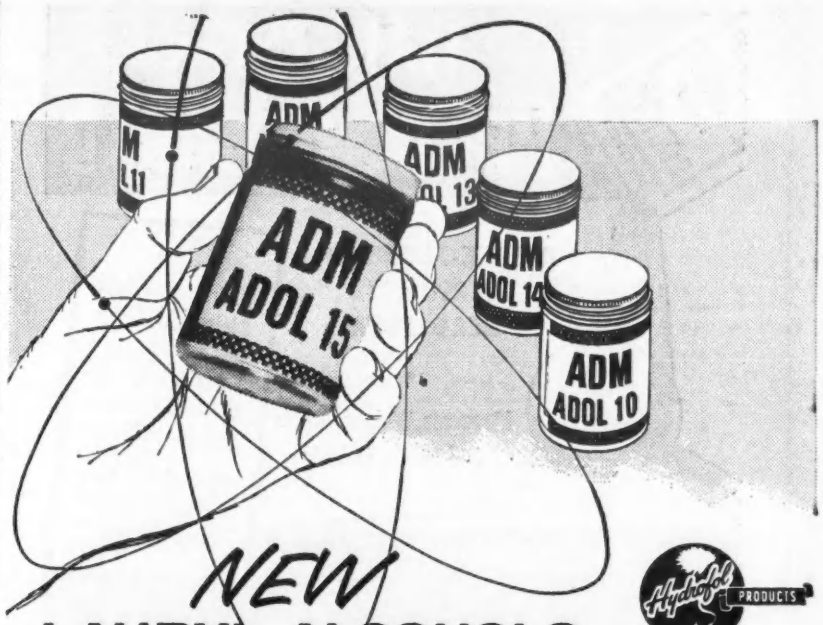
	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	1	10.75	10.75	10.80@10.85
October	6	10.37	10.22	10.37@10.40
December	9	10.18	10.10	10.18@10.20
January	2	10.10	10.04	10.10@10.15
March	6	10.10	10.06	10.11@10.16
May	1	10.04	10.04	10.08@10.15

Total sales, 25 contracts.

Tung—As a result of reduced consumer interest, this market was unsettled and fractionally lower. Light sales were reported at 25⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt, with 25¾c., generally asked. Domestic oil also was quiet, ranging from 24⅝c. to 24¾c. per pound, tankcars, mills, as to seller. Drums were lower at 27⅛c. carlots and lesser quantities at 27½c. to 27¾c., as to quantity.

CCC last week sold 103,000 pounds at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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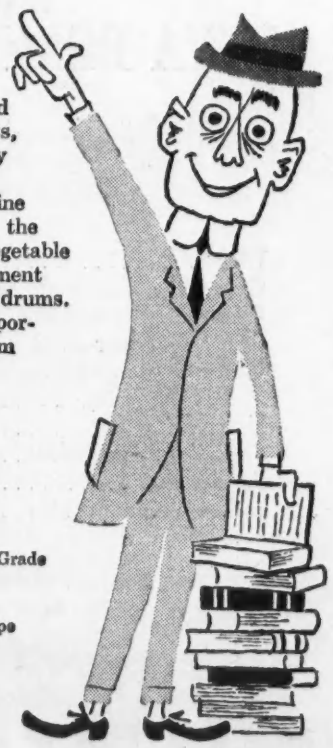

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Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Market was unchanged and nominal around $115 per ton, c. and f., prompt shipment. Business was reported quiet.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	893,850	...
Previous week	301,500	600,000
Corresponding week, 1954	2,951,700	748,000
Total this year	57,631,265	54,810,000
Corresponding period, 1954	73,510,900	23,396,000

Cocoa Butter — Prices were irregular and lower. Spot stocks were quoted at 54c. to 59c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were firmer, advancing to $150 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Demand for edible oils continued spotty. Crude coconut was firmer, following a low of 10¼c. per pound earlier in the week.

Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, No. 1, 19c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; No. 3, 16¾c. per pound, same basis, dehydrated, bodied, 23.6c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, unbodied, 22.1c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude, 10¾c. per pound. Corn, crude, 12¼c. per pound; refined, 16¼c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13c. per pound, nominal, California material; 11¼c. per pound, Texas; 11½c. per pound Valley; refined, 15½c. per pound. Linseed, 13½c. per pound, August-September; 13.3c. October. Peanut, crude, 17½c. per pound, f.o.b. mill, Southwest; refined, 21¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 11⅛c. per pound; refined, 14½c. per pound. Tung, 25¾c. per pound, f.o.b. New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Quiet demand and increased offers weakened this market and quotations were off ¼c. per pound. Domestic buying was restricted to actual needs, while export business continued quiet. Yellow grease was lower at 6⅞c. to 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white, all hog, 8¼c. and not all hog, 8c., same basis. Yellow in drums was quoted at 8c. per pound, f.a.a.

Lard—This market was quiet and entirely nominal. Cash lard was unchanged at 11.15c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Improved trading strengthened the market. Extra was advanced to 15c. to 15¼c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was inactive and unchanged at 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, barrels, spot.

Tallow—Increased offers and slow business unsettled the market and quotations dropped ¼c. per pound. Light sales were reported at the lower levels for domestic needs, while export trading was limited, though inquiry was more active late in the week. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with bids ⅛c. less. Extra was quoted at 7½c.; special, 7¼c. and No. 1, 7⅛c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy declined to 9c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and extra, 8½c., with trading thereat.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading in replacements was at a standstill, with sellers and buyers awaiting this season's new production. Offers for shipment were nil but were expected to become available within the next few weeks.

Refined—Refined grades were in slow demand chiefly for immediate needs. Market was unchanged and steady, with crude menhaden. Trading in crude was still slow and market was more or less nominal. Fishing in the Atlantic was poor due to weather, while up to seasonal volume in the Gulf. Tankcars were nominal at 7½c. per pound, works, Atlantic coast and 8c. f.a.s. Gulf. Bids in the Gulf sector were about ½c. below asking prices.

Los Angeles.—Supplies of crude tuna oil continued to improve with demand light; quotations were unchanged at 5¾c. per pound, f.o.b. San Diego or Los Angeles. Additional cars of crude sardine oil traded, deferred shipment, at 8c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles; one car of early new crop oil reportedly sold at 8¼c. per pound, same basis. Although the sardine season officially opened in San Francisco and Monterey Bay areas August 1, there has been no fishing to date and no interest in oil in that territory. Alaskan herring oil was firm at 8¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Northwest shipping point, with supplies limited. Demand for menhaden oil, East Coast, was reported moderate at 8c. per pound asked, 7¾c. per pound, tankcar basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading in new crop meal has slowed down to some extent and as a result the market has moved lower. Buying interest was slow with mills anxious to more tonnage. Sacked, forty-one percent was offered at $52 per ton Alabama and Georgia points and $55. South Carolina August through December shipment. Forty-one percent meal was offered at $55 Memphis for September-December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading was slow. Prices were unchanged.

Minneapolis.—There was little change in the linseed meal picture saleswise or pricewise. Shipping directions were heavy. Extracted linseed meal for nearby was offered by crushers at $55 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; September forward at $54.50. Expeller meal was quoted from $58 to $58.50 a ton, bulk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	12,000,000	16,860,000
Since Sept. 1	650,040,000	666,910,000

Soybean Meal—Slow demand for soybean meal has caused the market to remain nominal. Buyers' ideas are considerably lower than asking prices. Forty-four percent unrestricted billing was nominal at $53 per ton bulk Decatur for August-September; $48.50 October-September, with some new crop offerings at $51.50 bulk southeastern producing points.

Waxes

Beeswax—While trading was light, the market remained unchanged and steady, reflecting the strength of crude replacements. Demand for refined was moderate, chiefly for prompt needs. All grades were maintained at former levels.

Candelilla—Fair demand was reported spot delivery at the recent sharp price decline. Crude was quoted at 47c. to 48c. per pound, and refined, 50c. to 51c. per pound, according to quantity.

Carnauba — Improved demand and strong Brazilian market further stiffened the local market last week. Prices were lifted at least 2c. per pound for all grades. Buying interest was more active from dealers and consumers, with offers scarcer and held at higher levels. No. 3, crude Ceara was advanced to 59c. to 61c. per pound, spot delivery, as to quantity; pure refined, 67c. to 69c. and technical, 64c. to 66c. No. 3 crude Parnahyba was higher at 61c. to 62c. Yellow was scarce and continued to move upward. No. 1 Ceara was advanced to $1.02 to $1.04 per pound, and Parnahyba, $1.04 to $1.06 per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Japan—Interest for spot delivery was quiet. Small lots on spot ranged from 45c. to 46c. per pound, according to seller and quantity.

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Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Porter 42" dia. Stainless Conical Blender
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 3 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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STERLING 8-1944

BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

LIQUIDATION
Purchased 1953
Used 30 Days*

TANKS
1—Pfaudler 66" x 72" Vert. Glass lined New 1200 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S/S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4' diam. 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
1—2' x 3" Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—6' x 6' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 350 gpm 123' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 55 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 10 gpm 27' hd 1 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS
3—Link Belt 316 S/S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
1—Link Belt 316 S/S 6" D. x 16' closed screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS
3—4' x 13' closed 316 S/S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 4' 316 S/S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
9—Karbate Heat Exchangers 370, 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS
2—Buflovak 6' x 5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S/S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 208 Tons 45.5° F. to 60° F.
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 136 Tons 58° F. to 45° F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP meter.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3/60/440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL
Large quantity Valves, Piping, Fittings in Stainless, Karbate, Glass, Glass-lined, porcelain, NEW & USED.
Large quantity explosion proof light fixtures, grating, conduit, structural steel.
SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

IN STOCK

DRYERS
3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 6'4"x24', 3'10"x12'
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 32"x52" atmos. double drum 316 S/S.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S/S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
6—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 8'x72'.

MIXERS
8—Day Cincinnatus double arm 660, 250 and 100 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' jacketed, steel Ball Mill.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #4TH.

CENTRIFUGES
1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S/S.
1—DeLaval AC-VO continuous 304 S.S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, M.D.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles with 10 HP Turbo Mixers.
4—3000, 6000, 7500, & 10,000 gal. S/S Tanks.
2—Aluminum 1400 & 5500 gal. Tanks.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Buflovak 800 gal. 347 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—S.W. 4½'x20', 7½'x40' S/S Reactors or Converters.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Oliver steel 5'3"x6' Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S/S leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
5—#3, #5, #7, #10, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
2—S. W. Dowtherm units 2,000,000 & 3,000,000 btu.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
7—Stokes #DDS2, #D3 and "R" Tablet Presses.
7—Nash vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #L3, #4, #2.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Telephone: CYpress 2-5703

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

RECENT PURCHASES

2—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' face Continuous Filters, vapor tight hoods.

1—Patterson 6'D x 8'L "DJ" Jacketed Steel Ball Mill, 40 HP Expl. Pr. Motor. Unused.

1—Rotary Kiln 6' dia. x 50'6" L x ½" shell.

1—Stokes 150 gal. St. St. Jktd. Vacuum Still.

1—500 gal. T316 St. St. Evaporator, with 145 sq. ft. coil.

1—Goslin-Birmingham Quadruple Effect vertical long tube Evaporator, total 6965 sq. ft. copper tubes.

1—Conkey Triple Effect vertical long tube Evaporator, total 1900 sq. ft. copper tubes. UNUSED.

3—13 gal. T347 St. St. Autoclaves, 700# WP, 50# jkt. pr.

2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.

1—8800 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, Agit., ASME.

2—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Machines, St. St.—Models D-6 & F.

1—Day 30 gal. double arm sigma blade Jacketed Mixer.

1—Peerless 60 gal. double arm sigma blade mixer.

2—W & P 100 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

1—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mill, 75 HP Motor.

1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St. Unused.

1—Niagara #110-20 St. St. Filter.

3—Sweetland Filters — #12, #5, #2.

5—Shriver 30" C.I. Filter Presses, open dely., up to 50 ch.

2—Pebble Mills, 6' dia. x 8' L.

1—Patterson 4' x 5' steel ball mill, jktd.

1—Lee 80 gal. St. St. Steam Jktd Kettle with double Motion Agitator.

1—Hope St. St. Single Piston Filler, type 18.

IN STOCK

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—10500 gal. Horiz. T304—NEW.

1—6500 gal. Vert. Clad—Used.

1—4200 gal. T316, 6' x 20' x 5/16", heat treated.

1—2000 gal. T347 Vacuum Receiver with 15# jkt.

1—2000 gal. Vert. Clad with paddle agitator—Used.

40—From 15 gal. to 1000 gal.

1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9"x10' O.A.H., 275 cu. ft.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
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EQUIPONOMICS

DRYER, BUFFALO VACUUM D.D., S.S. 6" DIAMETER X 8" FACE. COMPLETE

BIRD CONT. CENTRIFUGE — 36"x50" S.S. 304, COMPLETE.

NICKEL CLAD KETTLE, ASME JKTD. AGIT. 750 GALLON.

SPARKLER FILTER, S.S. 304, Model 18-S-15 COMPLETE WITH S.S. PUMP & MOTOR, ON PORTABLE BASE.

KETTLES, G/L, PFAUDLER, 200, 300, 500 & 1,000 GALLON.

CONDENSERS, 8—All monel, 50 sq. ft. Shell & Tube. Expansion joint.
DRYER, BUFFALO—Double Drum, 32" dia. x 90". Reconditioned.
HEAT EXCHANGERS—500 sq. ft. Carpenter 20 S.S., 240-1" x 8' tubes; 188 sq. ft. S.S. 304 tubes, steel shell; 25 sq. ft. all S.S.
MIXERS—D. A. SIGMA. Jktd. STEEL AND S.S. 2½, 50, 60, & 200 GALLON.
MIXERS—DRY POWDER, 400, 600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 & 3,000 lb.
PUMP—Oliver Diaphragm, size 2A, S.S.
TABLET PRESS—Stokes, RB1, complete.
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MILLS—3 roll and 5 roll
J. H. Day, Ross, Lehman
PAINT MIXERS—J. H. Day, Baker-Perkins
CENTRIFUGAL—Tolhurst 48"
PULVERIZERS — RAYMOND, Mikro
FILLING MACHINES—Powder, Liquid, Paste
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COLLOID MILLS
LABELERS — Spot, Can, Semi-automatic
TABLES PRESSES — Single and Rotary
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ESTABLISHED IN 1880
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MIXERS

100 gal. Readco, jktd. dbl. sigma blades.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power pump.
1050 gal. Paddle dbl. shaft heavy duty NEW.
3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator.
29 cu. ft. Patterson Conical Blender.
67-27-10 cu. ft. SS Sprout Waldron Powder.
550 cu. ft. SS jktd. rotating oscillating.

CENTRIFUGES

Sharples C20, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples C27, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples PN14, SS, Super-D-Canter.

DRYERS

Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Stokes 59AB.
Rotary 26"x8' oil fired with feeder.
Rotary 4'x27' oil fired, motor drive.
Rotary 5'x67' 6" lifters.
Rotary SS, 4'x30' complete.
Rotary Kiln 8'x125'x¾" firing hood.
Rotary Kiln 10'x200'x¾" oil & gas burners, comb. chamber, dust collecting system.
Roto-Louvre 705-20 SS heating coils comp.
Roto-Louvre 604-24 complete w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 502-30 comp w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 310-12 heating coils, comp.
SS Spray, 10'x36', gas fired.
Single drum, 5'x6' atm. scraper.

COLUMNS

SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x15'.
SS 347 lined, Scrubber, 5'x18'.
SS 347, 6'x29', 21 trays.
Steel, 4'x53', 23 trays, 160 PSI.
Steel, 2'x47', 20 trays, 375 PSI.
Steel, 3'x49', 28 Trays, 425 PSI.
Everdur, 5'x23', 24 trays.
Karbate #22, packed, 19"x12' NEW.

FILTERS

Oliver, 8'x10', Steel.
Feinc, 8'x12', string discharge.
Sweetland #5, Stainless.
Sweetland #12.

MILLS

Raymond #1 Automatic.
10'x48" Hardinge Ball Mill.
Raymond #40 Imp, Stainless.
5'x8' Kennedy Type M w/disc feeder.
6'x8' Abbe & Patterson.

MISCELLANEOUS

PUMP—6000 GPM Peerless Deep Well 80' head NEW.
EXTRUDER—Stainless Steel Screw 2½".
CENT. SEPARATORS—8', 6', 5'.
GYRO SIFTER—72 sq. ft. 2-screen Robinson 28A.
BAG PACKER—Neuman, 50 to 100# bags.
CHURN—Baker Perkins 700 gal. cap.
BUCKET ELEVATORS—10—20' to 75'.

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MIXERS—ALL TYPES

M26-302—W. & P. 50 Gal Size 14 Class BB Double Arm Jktd. Mixer motorized
M25-223—W. & P. Unjacketed Sigma blade Mixer; 31" x 34" x 28"; 10 HP XPL
M25-212—J. H. Day Cincinnatus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
2160—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 Gal. Mixers geared both ends
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x53"x44".
M25-222—Baker Perkins Unidor Mixer Size 18; 300 Gal. with motor
M26-303—J. H. Day Cincinnatus No. 10; 300 Gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer
M13-192—Simpson 24". Laboratory Size Mix Muller
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller complete with all accessories
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories
M13-195—Simpson Mixer No. 1 48" x 18" with 27" x 5" Muller; 7½ HP
2682—J. H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 20"x22"x28"
3951 U2—Steel Dough Mixer; 200 gal. 36" x 38" x 42"; tilting; 10 HP Dbl. geared
M29 D240—J. H. Day Double Ribbon Mixer 30"x33"x81"
4060 S1—J. H. Day 400 Lb. Double Ribbon Mixer; 22" x 70" x 28"
3849 S1—J. H. Day 600 lb. Sifter and Mixer; 24" x 26" x 60"
4054 E1—Porter S.S. (Type 316) Ribbon Blender; 30" x 36" x 57¼"—center discharge
3699—New Steel double ribbon Mixers in sizes from 24 cu. ft. to 215 cu. ft.
M29-303—NEW FMC. 2000 lb. Double Ribbon Mixer; 70 cu. ft.
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 283 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 16' long; center discharge
3538—Wolf Powder Mixer; 24"x32"x94" motorized with 5 HP motor
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24" x 12' long
M26-220—Readco Jacketed Ribbon Mixers; 60 gal. and 80 gal.
3893—Readco Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 210 gal.; 30" x 33" x 68"
M29-301—J. H. Day Jacketed Double Ribbon Blender; size 30" x 78" x 34" with 10 HP motor
3781—Sprout Waldron Stainless Continuous Cylindrical Ribbon Mixer 28" dia. x 12' long
3302—Stainless Tumbling Type Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 HP motor
M29-302—Patterson Stainless Conical Tumbling Mixer; 64 cu. ft. with 7½ HP XPL motor
M29-112—Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9'x11'x6" arr. for motor drive
M-29-R400—Patterson 5' Cone Blender arr. for motor drive with stand
M29-A401—Stainless Steel Ribbon Blender 36' x 44" x 72" water Jacket
M29-A402—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel 6' Cube Blender with drive for 20 HP
3773—NEW Stainless Double Ribbon Mixer Jacketed; 24"x96"
3762 L7—Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks; 1000 gal. 66"x72" with S.S. agitator
3762 L15—Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks; 2000 gal. 76¼"x100" with S.S. agitator
NLC-M1—Steel Mixing Tanks, heavy duty from 75 gal. to 1000 gal.
3692 P1—Heavy duty Post Mixers with 6' shafts and cans 24"x28"
4195 A2—J. H. Day 15 Gal. Pony Mixer arr. for chain drive
3876-P1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo-Mixer; 1 H.P.

EVAPORATORS—VACUUM PANS

SPECIAL:—Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with calandria; 430 sq. ft. of surface; with accessories; print available
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes
2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x18', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils, heat exchanger
487—Zahn & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour
3497 S7—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24"x21"x12' long
3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately
3926—Stainless Clad 80 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#
4041 P46-47—Two Stainless Jacketed & Agitated Pasteurizing Kettles; 46"x30"
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated
3750 FRF—Pfaudler 1000 Gal. Glass Lined Reactor Type XL 66"x66" with 5 HP motor
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettles; 9'6"x9'10½"
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.
9908 H3—Aluminum Vacuum Pan 250 Gal. 40"x 60"; Jacketed

CENTRIFUGALS

4041/P40—A. T. & M. 12" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifuge
3615—G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP.
1152 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 speed motor
1152 Mcl—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra Imperforate Basket
C5-136—Fletcher 40" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal; 20 HP motor
C4-500—Tolhurst 20" Stainless Extractor; Perforated Basket; under driven
C5-191—Tolhurst 26" Suspended with Plow and Scraper; two speed motor
2945 M4—Tolhurst 40" Overdriven; self balancing with Copper Basket, perforated; 7½ HP motor
C4-121—A. T. & M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor
C5-200—A. T. & M. 40" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals; bottom drum; with 40 H.P. motor
C6-201—Three Podbielnik Centrifugal Counter Current Solvent Extractors; 100 PSI seal pressure; 32"x37"x54" overall
C5-205—A. T. & M. 42" Suspended Centrifuge; Perforated Basket; 40 HP
4042/K1—A. T. & M. Stainless Suspended Centrifuge; 30"x15"; 20 HP

DRYERS—ALL TYPES

D9-103—American Double Drum Dryer Model C; 24" x 60" complete
3316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60"
D9-127—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer 5' x 12' with accessories
D9-504—Blaw-Knox Cooling Roll Dryer; 6' x 4' with accessories
655R 6—General American Twin Drum Dryer 42"x120" with accessories
D6-172—Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 5'x30' complete
D6-145—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer; 2'x6'
D9-150—Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 32" x 100"; 42" x 120" and 60" x 120"
D9-151—Buffalo Twin Drum Dryers; 32"x72" and 32" x 92"
3858-S1—Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryer 18" x 8' with agitator, dust collector and accessories
3994/K3—Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 34" x 10' complete
3053 S1—P.&S. Continuous Apron Dryer; 12 Section; 43'6" L. x 7'4" W. x 14'6" H.
D14W100 Continuous Apron Dryer with Stainless Apron 42" wide x 20' enclosed length with accessories; new in original crate, never erected
3364 B2—Squier Stainless Clad Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30" x 20'
D9-506—Buffalo Single Drum Rotary Flaker or Dryer; 4' x 6'
D9-513—Struthers Wells Stainless Single Drum Dryer 5' x 4' complete accessories
D9-514—Buflovak Single Drum Stainless Lab Dryer; good for vacuum; 12" x 18"
D9-511—Buflovak Single Drum Flaker 48"x28" jacketed for cooling; 2 HP
D11-161—Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer (Monel) 3' x 26'; 5 HP
D8-162—Jeffrey Vibrator S/S Dryer 57" x 10' with unit heater, finned coils, fan and other accessories
D11-155—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers 5' x 28' to 6' x 50'
D11-154—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers up to 6' x 40'
D11-158—Huhn Direct Fired Rot. Dryer; 3'x12' with accessories
D11-200—Hersey Rotary Dryer; 3' x 21' with 5 HP XPL motor
D11-150—Christie Rotary Dryer; 90" x 60"; complete with accessories
D11-201—Hersey Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer; 4' x 30' with accessories
D11-202—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer; Stainless lined; No. 705-20 complete
3506—Horizontal Steel Rot. Dryer or Cooker; Vac. Jkt. Agt. 4' x 7'7½"
3382—Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 52" x 102" with agitator and 10 HP motor
D6-147—Stokes No. 59AA. Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 24" x 72" with accessories
D6-144—Stokes 59B Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 40" x 15' long with accessories
McA-60—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer; 54" x 40' and Cooler 38" x 20'
SPECIAL:—Rotary KILNS all standard manufacture in sizes as follows: 6'x50'; 6'x80'; 6½'x80'; 7'x120'; 7½'x260'; 8'x120'; 10'x50' and others; direct fired or with combustion chambers
4147-C15—Rotary Dryer; 8' x 123'; ½" Plate thickness; includes tires, trunnions, chain sprocket etc.
3501E3—Devine No. 12 Vacuum Chamber Dryer 40" x 42" complete with Condenser Receiver
D15-809—Stokes No. 138 Vac. Chamber Dryer; 6 shelf 23" x 34"
D15-810—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 16 shelf; 36" x 36" Condenser
3824-S5—Freas Electric Ovens complete; 14" x 16" x 16"
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FDA Hints on Additives

—*Continued from page 3*

test monkeys died of tuberculosis while the test was under way. But in a court trial lawyers could make much of these facts, and a court would not be likely to consider such events unimportant."

Against this, Mr. Goodrich pointed out, FDA is an organization "interested in sound science," and, he felt, the proper approach to the additives problem "is one that gives us the maximum chance of arriving at the correct scientific judgment."

What was generally interpreted as a clear nod in favor of the so-called new O'Hara bill (H. R. 7606), the FDA counsel went on, "Such a procedure should give full opportunity for scientific exchange and for the exercise of scientific judgment. At the same time, we must reserve to the manufacturer an opportunity to thresh out on a record critical disputes which the scientists cannot solve among themselves.

Bill's Requirements

The O'Hara bill, which is favored by some segments of the food industry, requires, among other things, prior approval of an additive by the HEW secretary before it may be used in foods. A manufacturer, wishing to challenge ruling, could ask for a formal hearing before FDA and could get a judicial review before the Court of Appeals on the records made at the hearing. An identical bill (H. R. 7605) has also been introduced by Rep. J. Percy Priest of Tennessee.

Though Bradshaw Mintener, assistant secretary of HEW, and George P. Larrick, head of FDA, were also speakers at the Philadelphia meeting, the government did all its additives talking through Mr. Goodrich. Mr. Mintener's address dealt primarily with the need for expansion of the educational approach to food and drug law enforcement. Mr. Larrick, in a review of FDA's activities during the past year, on additives contented himself with the remark that the matter is still under study and that HEW "has not taken a position with respect to the various divergent viewpoints which are the basis of the different bills."

Aluminum Scrap Exports

—*Continued from page 3*

total will approximate 4,700,000,000 pounds.

In addition to their other suggestions, the smelters, at their earlier meeting with BDSA, also urged that export licenses be limited to ninety days "life," with an expiration thirty days following the quarter in which they are issued. Concerning the secondary aluminum situation, the smelters asserted that a high rate of scrap exports has had the effect of pushing the price of secondary aluminum produced by their industry above the price of primary, or new, aluminum.

The export quota for almuinum scrap was 9,000 tons in the second quarter of this year, and 5,000 tons in the third quarter. Government officials pointed out that in neither quarter were shipments up to that amount. About 4,500 tons of second-quarter licensing was still outstanding in the third quarter. Of the third-quarter quota, about 1,000 tons have been licensed for export.

At a third aluminum parley, BDSA officials heard prime aluminum products manufacturers predict that demand for aluminum products in the fourth quarter, will be greater than in July-September, and will require a continuation of deliveries to their industries.

Polio Outbreak Blamed

—*Continued from page 3*

eleven lots. Nine cases could not be tracked down to a specific lot.

PHS said its laboratory studies supported the belief that some children came down with polio because "of the presence, in infective amounts, of live poliomyeletis virus in some distribution lots of Cutter vaccine." It went on to state that the "exact reasons" for the presence of these infective amounts in the Cutter product could not be determined.

"The study produced nothing," the agency added, "which pointed to contamination as a source of the live virus," but it did produce data suggesting the combination of inadequacy of virus inactivation and failure of the safety tests as responsible for live virus remaining undetected in the finished vaccine.

"Study of the Cutter data against the background of general experience of the industry during the same time period," the report concluded, "strengthens the probability that the cause of the trouble was inadequate inactivation coupled with failure of the safety tests to demonstrate the presence of virus."

Nowhere in the report was there any recommendation that the Cutter license to manufacture Salk vaccine be revoked. PHS officials pointed out that the action taken four months ago was merely a suspension, not a cancellation of the Cutter license. The agency said it expects to take up the matter of future vaccine production by Cutter laboratories with the firm's management in about a month.

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seems to be explained by the following two factors:—

1. It is most difficult to build inventory when so many basics—such as steel, aluminum, and copper—have a greater demand than supply.

2. An unusual product demand resulting from high consumer spending has upset normal seasonal procurement estimates.

Employment

Employment is high and holding steady. Purchasing executive report little change since June. The general consensus is that present high employment will continue for the balance of the year. There are still scattered reports of shortages of skilled tradesmen and competent clerical help. Also, some members report a desire to pay overtime to meet increased production schedules, rather than adding extra people to their pay rolls.

Buying Policy

Purchasing executives report that they have made minor modifications in their buying policies to take advantage of coverage prior to price increases and to protect against lengthening deliveries. In some cases, "lead times" have substantially lengthened with little warning.

On production materials, 43 percent state that they are buying ninety days or more into the future and, on capital goods, 72 percent are in this range. As has been the case for many months, when buying MRO supplies, the prevalent policy is one of playing it "close to the vest."

Specific Commodity Changes

As an indication of the general price strength, only three items are down this month.

On the up side were:—Rubber, steel, copper, paper, aluminum, brass, fuel oil (No. 6 grade) steel and copper scrap.

Many reported prices "up" categorically on such things as chemicals, steel products, paper products, copper products, metals, rubber products, electrical equipment, and wood products.

On the down side:—Beef, mercury, automobiles.

In short supply:—Steel, special steel alloys, copper, aluminum, nickel, cement, brass, selenium, many steel and copper products.

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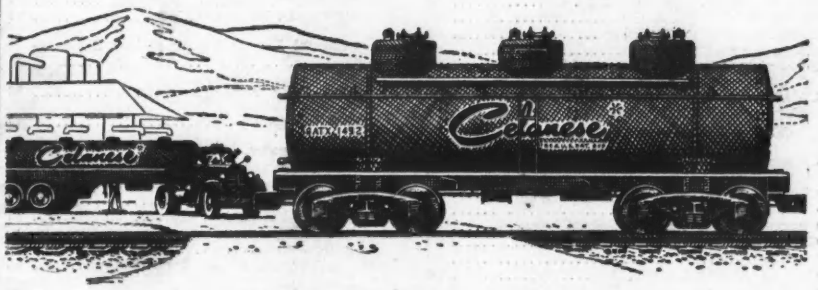

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